

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
THE PROVINCE
OF
BRITISH BURMA,



FOR
1867-68.

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P R E F A C E

THE present is the Seventh Annual Report rendered since the formation of the province by the union of the three divisions of Arakan, Pegu, and Tenasserim.

2. The Report embraces affairs connected with the general administration of the province during the year 1867; and as regards Revenue, Trade, Public Works, and Miscellaneous Matters, from 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868.

3. As the penal settlement of Port Blair, in the Andaman Islands, is administered under special rules, though a dependency of British Burmah, it is reported on separately.

4. To this Report are appended the statistical forms which have been first prescribed by the Supreme Government for use throughout British India. But as this is the first year of their preparation in this province, they are imperfect in some details; and so much delay has already occurred in their compilation, that, in order to avoid further loss of time, the figures quoted in the body of this Report have been mostly taken from Returns as heretofore prepared, which have been submitted in addition to the new Statistical Returns, and which, from having long been in use, are well understood by the officials who prepare them, and therefore afford more reliable data. A few remarks on the several sections noted in the Statistical Statements, and following the same order, are given in this preface.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

5. The province of British Burmah extends for nearly one thousand miles along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal, from the Naf estuary, which is in about 20° 50' north latitude, forming the boundary between Arakan and Chittagong, to the Pakchan stream, which separates Tenasserim from Siam, a little south of the tenth degree of north latitude, and includes the ancient kingdoms of Arakan and Pegu, and the Tenasserim provinces conquered from the Siamese by the Burmese.

The total area is estimated at 90,070 square miles, of which probably one-half is culturable ; but at present one-thirtieth only is under cultivation. Outside the chief towns it may be said that few made roads as yet exist ; water is almost the only means of communication.

The surface of the country presents great variety, embracing rich deltas in the valleys of the Kuladan, Irrawaddy, Salween, and other streams ; the uplands are fertile ; while towards the eastern boundaries are ranges of mountains rising in some localities to the region of pines and rhododendrons.

6. In a country so extensive and so varied in its aspect, great variety Productions, Animals, and Minerals. exists in the productions of the soil, as well as in the species to be found in the animal kingdom : among the former, besides teak and rice, the staple products of the country, are found cotton, tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, indigo, sesamum, catechu, cocoa and areca palms, plantains, jack, bael, mangoe, and other fruit trees, and to the south doorians and mangosteens. The tea grown on the slopes of the hills in the northern part of Arakan is believed to be superior to any raised in Bengal, and coffee, though as yet only produced in gardens, thrives remarkably well. From the cotton of Pegu the finer sorts of the celebrated muslins of Dacca used to be manufactured. Silk, honey, and salt also must not be omitted. Among the animal kingdom may be enumerated elephants, rhinoceros, bison, wild cattle, hog, deer, buffaloes, bears, otters, tigers, leopards, wild and civet cats, monkeys, porcupines, armadillos, also pheasants, peacocks, and other game in considerable variety ; while the estuaries and rivers abound in an immense variety of fish ; alligators are also common, and tortoises are numerous on the sea coast. In the mineral kingdom, tin and coal are occasionally found. Petroleum is met with in the valley of the Irrawaddy ; but it is beyond the Frontier that Nature has been most liberal, bestowing inexhaustible mines of almost every variety of mineral wealth, the contents of which, however, are brought to our emporia and become articles of traffic in exchange for the highly prized goods of western manufacture.*

* In a pamphlet published by Dr. Clement Williams, who was Agent to the Chief Commissioner at the Court of Mandalay from 1860 to 1865, the following commodities are enumerated as articles of trade between Upper Burmah and China :—

Coal, iron, copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold, precious stones, mercury, bismuth, sulphur, arsenic, marble, serpentine, jade stone, limestone, amber, salt, petroleum, tea, opium, silk, cotton, rhubarb, musk and other drugs, sesamum, catechu, indigo, gram, wheat, jaggery, timber, sticklac, dyes, ivory, peacocks' feathers, hams, honey, carpets, paper, and lacquered ware. Straw hats, strike lights, pipes, jackets, pants, iron pots, walnuts, dried pork, &c., &c.

The chief articles exported from British Burmah into Burmah Proper by the rivers Irrawaddy and Sitoung are betel-nuts, cotton twist, and yarn ; crockery, dried fish, and fish-

7. On the northern and north-east sides British Burmah is shut in by wild tribes, apparently of Tartar origin, then by the Burmese and Shans; further east by tribes of hill Karens and by the Siamese.

8. Within these limits are embraced a great variety of tribes, with a still greater diversity of appellatives; more than fifty names may be found in printed books, but a large portion are synonymes, and nearly all may be referred to four great families, the Talaing or Mon, the Burman, the Karen, and the Shan or Tais.

9. The political divisions of the province, Arakan in the north, Pegu in the centre, and Tenasserim (including Martaban) in the south, have been arranged so as to correspond as nearly as practicable with the general physical configurations of the country, and for the sake of convenience this partition will be adhered to throughout this Report, and will be more particularly described under the head of Civil Divisions.

10. The climate is moist and somewhat depressing, tempered, along the coast, by the sea breezes: except in forest tracts at certain seasons of the year, it is not inimical to the European constitution. The British Regiments stationed at the Military posts of Rangoon and Maulmain on the coast, and at Thayetmyo and Toungoo on the northern frontier, enjoy excellent health during their tour of service, which generally extends to four years. They are housed in wooden barracks well raised from the ground and covered with shingles. The average mortality in 1867 per thousand of British troops was only 18·21, a fourth of which the climate had no influence on.

paste; silk, cotton and woollen piece goods, rice and paddy, salt, and other miscellaneous articles of the value of £125,000. The principal imports by the same route are copper, raw cotton, cutch, dyes, earthenware, lacquered-ware, hardware, gold leaf, lead, yellow orpiment, petroleum, hides, lac, mus, indigo, jaggery, silk and cotton fabrics, jade, sesamum, gram, wheat, tea, dry and pickled tobacco, precious stones, ponies, ivory, and sundries to the value of £150,000. The value of this trade, which in 1867-68 was over £2,500,000, is capable of indefinite expansion, could the enterprise of the Western nations be brought into co-operation with the industry of the Chinese (who far outstrip the Burmese in skill and perseverance). The first thing required to effect this is a road to unite the Irrawaddy with the Cambodian, somewhere in the latitude of Bhamo, in the direction of Tali, which is a large town on the east side of the Cambodia, about 200 miles from Bhamo.

Captain E. B. Sladen, the present Political Agent, is now exploring the old routes from Bhamo towards Yunnan, with the view of resuscitating trade, now that the Chinese, or Mahomedan population of Yunnan, who a few years back rebelled against the Chinese authority (and created such a state of anarchy as to stop all trade), have succeeded in establishing a settled Government of their own at Yunnan.

The south-westerly winds, which set in at the beginning of May, bring up vast quantities of aqueous vapour from the Indian ocean, which, checked in its course by the hills along the Tenasserim and Arakan coasts, deluges the country for nearly half the year. In Pegu the rains though plentiful in the delta, are less heavy than along the northern and southern coast; and in the northern part of Pegu, which is somewhat sheltered from the influence of the South-West Monsoon by the Arakan hills, the supply of rain is scanty, and drought is occasionally felt, but famines are all but unknown; such as have occurred may be ascribed rather to political causes than to soil or climate. The thermometer ranges along the coast during the S. W. Monsoon, from May to October, from 75° to 85°: in the months of March and April it occasionally rises to 100° in the shade. In the northern part of Pegu the thermometer ranges to a maximum and minimum of ten degrees above and below what it registers on the coast; in the interior the variations within 24 hours are very great, extending occasionally to as much as forty degrees. There is no cold weather except on the higher ranges of mountains, where frost is frequent in the winter months: among the indigenous inhabitants epidemic disorders are neither very frequent nor fatal; small-pox and cholera, in places where sanitary precautions are unknown, are the only maladies which materially affect the increase of population.

11. The only Sovereign state with which the Government of this province is in direct communication is the Court of Mandalay.
- B—Political.
Historical outline.
Exterior relations.

12. The following rapid sketch of the history of this interesting country may not be out of place. The Burmese monarchs claim descent from the Sakya Kings of Kapilawasta, the sacred race from which Gaudama sprung. The earliest date which Burmese story connects with their history is the grand epoch alleged to have been established by Anjana, the grandfather of Gaudama, and coincides with 691 B.C. There are other chronological eras; the one in common use corresponds with 639 A.D. Gaudama, they assert, was born in 628, and died 544 B.C. The first seat of Burmese Government is said to have been at Tagoung, then at Prome, anciently called Sarc-khet-tara, which is said to have been founded by Twat-ta-poung, a descendant of Gaudama, B.C. 443. Down to B.C. 301, the seat of Government is stated to have been occasionally at Prome and occasionally at Wethali or Jaintya: in the last mentioned year it was permanently fixed at Prome; and from this period the native history of the Burmese may be

said to commence. The seat of Government continued at Promo for three hundred and ninety-five years, during which period there reigned twenty-four princes. Since then the capital has been changed many times: Thirteen years after the death of the last King of Promo, a new dynasty established the seat of Government at Pagan, where it continued for nearly twelve centuries: during this long period there reigned fifty-five princes. Here the present vulgar era was established A.D. 639, and here also the Buddhist scriptures were brought from Ceylon by Buddha Gautha, who had visited Ceylon about 386 A.D. In the year 997 A.D. the Buddhist religion underwent further change, and assumed the form which it retains to this day. In the year 1300 A.D. the seat of Government was established at a place called Panya, where it continued under three princes, but before the death of the last prince the capital was moved in 1322 to Sagaing, where it remained for forty-two years, during the reign of six princes. In the year 1364 Ava became the capital, and so continued for three hundred and sixty-nine years, under twenty-nine princes. It was while the Government was at Ava, during the middle of the sixteenth century, that Europeans first became acquainted with the Burmese. At this time the Burmese had conquered the Peguans and well-nigh effected the subjugation of Siam. The Burmese kept the Peguans in subjection to the close of the seventeenth century. Towards the commencement of the eighteenth the Peguans rebelled, subdued the Burmese, and in 1752 took Ava and carried the King captive to Pegu. A deliverer, however, shortly arose in the person of an obscure individual named Aoung-Zaya, who, after defeating the Peguans, greatly extended the limits of the empire. This hero, on his advancement to the throne, assumed the title of Aloung Phya (a term implying that he would become a Budh), which name has been turned by Europeans into Alompra. From partiality to his native place he removed the capital to Motshobo about 1753; his reign, which was one of constant warfare, lasted but a few years; he was seized with a mortal disease while besieging the capital of Siam, gave orders for raising the siege, and retreated with his whole army. He died on 15th May, 1760, when within two days' march of Martaban, and carried with him the regret of his people, to whom he was justly endeared. He was succeeded by his son, called Noung-daogyee, who again made Sagaing the capital; he died three years afterwards, and was succeeded by his brother Tshen-byo-yen, who moved the capital first to Motshobo, and then back to Ava; he died in 1776. During this reign a Chinese army invaded the country: several previous invasions of the Chinese are on record, one in 1305, and another in the reign of a monarch of Pagan, who reigned from 1233 to 1277, and was nick-named Tarop-pyay-meng, or the Chinese runaway; on this occasion the Chinese pushed their conquests to

the furthest verge of Burmese dominion, to a place below Promo, to this day called Taropmau or Chinese Point. Tshen-byo-yen was succeeded by his son Tsen-goo-men, who after a reign of five years fell a victim to the intrigues of his uncle, who raised to the throne the grandson of Alompra, called Mounng Mounng (but only as a stepping-stone to his own elevation); he was soon put aside, and the uncle ascended the throne by the appellation of Mentara-gyee in 1781. • This prince capriciously removed the capital to Amarapoora. During this prince's reign Arakan was conquered and incorporated with the Burman Empire; he reigned thirty-eight years, and was succeeded by his grandson in 1819; this King, styled Phya-gyee-dau, removed the capital back again to Ava in 1822. It was during his reign that the first war broke out between the British and Burmese, which resulted in the cession of the provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim to the East India Company. Phya-gyee-dau was dethroned in 1837, and was succeeded by his brother Tharawaddi, who, being afflicted with insanity, was put under restraint in 1845, when his eldest legitimate son, the Prince of Pagan, took the reins of Government. It was during this prince's reign that the second war broke out, which resulted in the annexation of Pegu to the British; the Prince of Pagan proving a tyrant, was deposed, and another son of Tharawaddi, the Prince of Mengdon, the present King, assumed the Government in 1853. In 1857 he removed the capital to its present site at Mandalay. In 1866 a rebellion broke out, headed by two of the King's sons, the Menggon and Menggondyne prince, having for its object the dethronement of their father. The attempt failed, and the former is a refugee in the Shan states, while the latter resides under British protection in Bengal.

13. The first notice we have of the Burmese dominions in an English writer is that of Ralph Fitch, a merchant of British connection with Burmah. London, who travelled in India towards the end of the sixteenth century. He left Bengal in November, 1586, in a Portuguese vessel. Making allowance for the scantiness of his opportunities, Mr. Fitch's account of localities and manners is surprisingly accurate and correct. He describes Bassein, Medon, (?) Dalla, Syriam, a place called Macao, Martaban, and Tenasserim.

From Mr. Fitch's account of the then existing trade, we may conclude that the trade and industry of Pegu retrograded during the long period of two hundred and sixty-six years which intervened between his visit in 1586 and our conquest of Pegu from the Burmans in 1852; and this is quite consistent with the history of that period, which is filled up with accounts of frightful scenes of bloodshed and rapine.

The East India Company was first established in 1599. Pegu was at

this time in its depth of desolation ; hence, though our trade had spread far to the eastward, no attempt at intercourse with the Irrawaddy delta had taken place up to 1618. The first intercourse appears to have originated from the eastward, for about this period an English factor at Siam, Lucas Anthonison, sent one Thomas Samuel to Zimmé to inquire into the prospects of trade. Zimmé had been subject to the King of Pegu, and had been conquered by the Siamese, but at this time the King of Ava had taken Pegu, and afterwards annexed Zimmé while Samuel was there, and he was carried captive with other foreigners to Pegu, where he died. News of Samuel's death was brought to Masulipatam, where Anthonison happened then to be factor ; he sent two agents to the King of Burmah with presents, and requested restoration of Samuel's effects. They were sent back in 1619 with most of Samuel's property, and a letter from the King inviting trade. From this time it appears British intercourse with the Burmese countries assumed some importance. The English had settlements at Syriam, Promé, and Ava, also at Bhaino near the borders of China ; the Dutch had likewise factories at the same place, but on some dispute with the Burmese, the Dutch threatened or attempted to invite the Chinese. On this occasion both Dutch and English were expelled, probably not without reason, as in 1658-59 the Chinese did invade Burmah. In 1680 and 1684 the East India Company made attempts to re-establish factories ; in 1686-87 their attention was turned towards Negrais, which was taken nominal possession of. In 1695 Nathaniel Higginson, Governor of Fort St. George, sent Mr. Edward Fleetwood and Captain James Lesley as Envoys to the Court of Ava, which resulted in the re-establishment of the factory at Syriam. In 1697 Mr. Bowyear was sent as chief of the factory at Syriam, and was charged with a Mission to the Court. In 1709 Mr. Alison was sent as Envoy to Ava. In the contests of the Burmese and Peguans for the possession of Pegu, the Company's Agent, Mr. Smart, seems to have acted with duplicity, and in 1743 the factory at Syriam was burnt. In 1753 a factory was established on Negrais. In 1755 Captain Baker was sent by the Resident at Negrais on an Embassy to Alompra ; this mission had no result. In 1757 Lieut. Newton, in charge of Negrais, deputed Ensign Lester as Ambassador Extraordinary to Alompra, whom he overtook on his way up the river from Rangoon. The King conceded Negrais in perpetuity, and ground for a factory at Bassein, with freedom of trade, in return for a pledge of Military assistance. In 1759 every nerve was on the stretch in India to maintain the interests of the East India Company against the French ; the little garrison was recalled from Negrais ; advantage was taken of this, and on 7th October of that year the remaining Europeans and natives were treacherously massacred by the Burmese.

In 1760 Captain Alves was sent with letters and presents from Holwell, Governor of Fort William, and Pigot, Governor of Madras, to demand satisfaction for the massacre and release of the prisoners. Alompea had died on his Siamese expedition a few months before Captain Alves reached Ava. He was plundered and otherwise shamelessly treated; the prisoners were released, but the idea of satisfaction was scouted, and Ensign Lester's treaty ignored. The factory at Bassein was never re-established, but one appears to have been kept up at Rangoon till 1782. The Burmese, who had become our neighbours by the subjugation of Arakan in 1783, began in 1794 to make insolent and threatening demonstrations on the Chittagong frontier; it was known that the French were directing their attention to Burmah as a fulcrum for intrigue against British India. For these and other reasons the Governor General, Sir J. Shore, deputed an Embassy to Ava under Captain Michael Symes, of H. M.'s 74th Regiment. He was treated as the Envoy of an inferior power; he, however, succeeded in obtaining concessions from the King of no inconsiderable importance. In the King's letter to the Governor General it is provided that English merchants are to be permitted to go to whatever part of the Burman territory they think proper, either to buy or to sell, and they are on no account to be stopped, molested, or oppressed; permission was also given to an Agent to reside at Rangoon, and accordingly Captain Hiram Cox was sent as Resident to Rangoon in 1796. He had charge of some articles which the King had commissioned through Symes, but he was not to go to Ava unless invited. He was, however, summoned, and reached Amarapoora in January 1797; there he remained for nine months, bearing every kind of slight, indignity, and imposition. Several insolent communications were addressed in the following years to the Governor General by the Viceroy of Rangoon and the Governor of Arakan. In 1802 Symes was sent again by Lord Wellesley, escorted by 100 sepoys. This mission was a total failure. He was treated with mortifying neglect and deliberate insult. He quitted at the end of three months without an audience of leave. In May, 1803, the apprehension of French intrigue again induced the Government to send Lieutenant Canning as Agent to Rangoon; but, in consequence of the insolent violence of the Ye Won, who was in charge of the Government and insisted on opening all letters, Lieutenant Canning returned. In 1804 an outrage was perpetrated on a British ship from Penang which put into Bassein for supplies. In 1809 Captain Canning was again despatched as Agent to Rangoon with the special view of explaining our blockade system, which was then enforced on the French islands. He proceeded to Amarapoora at the King's desire, and met with better treatment than either of the two last missions; the necessary explan-

ations were effected. In 1811 commenced the disturbed relations on the Arakan frontier, which eventually led to the war of 1824. Captain Canning was again deputed to the Burmese Court to endeavour to arrange matters, but the Burmese again invading our territory, he was recalled. This was the last mission up to the breaking out of war, which was declared on the 5th March, 1824; the peace of Yandaboo was signed 24th February, 1826. By this treaty the provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim, including Yeh, Tavoy, and Mergui were ceded to the British. Among other stipulations, provision was made for an accredited minister retaining an escort of fifty men, each to reside at the Court of the other, all exactions upon British ships in Burmese ports not required from Burmese ships were abolished; all prisoners of war were to be delivered over; and one million sterling was to be paid towards the expenses of the war. In September, 1826, Mr. Crawford, who was then Civil Commissioner at Rangoon, was deputed to Ava as Envoy to negotiate a commercial treaty. He obtained a treaty of no great value, but he afterwards published a very valuable work on Burmah, from which copious extracts have been here taken, also from Colonel Yule's and Colonel Symes' works. In 1827 a Burmese embassy came to Calcutta chiefly with the view of obtaining a postponement of the outstanding half of the tribute. They were referred to Sir Archibald Campbell at Maulmain. Up to 1830 the fourth instalment of the tribute remained outstanding, and Major Henry Burney was deputed as Resident to Ava, on which the Burmese despatched a reciprocal mission to Calcutta. These Envoys visited the Upper Provinces to meet Lord William Bentinck; they were absent nearly three years. The last instalment was completed in the end of 1832. Major Burney remained at Ava till June, 1837, when he withdrew from ill-health and disgust at the barbarities which were daily perpetrated by Tharrawaddi, then King. In 1838 Colonel Benson was despatched as Resident, but his mission resulted in no good. In March, 1839, disgusted with his useless and intolerable position, he returned to Bengal, leaving the Residency in charge of Captain McLeod, his Assistant, who had also to quit the golden city, from ill-treatment and ill-health, for Rangoon, where he stayed till January, 1840, when he finally withdrew the British Residency from Burmese territory, and all intercourse ceased between the two Governments. King Tharrawaddi was at this time laboring under partial insanity, and every now and then there was serious apprehension of a much-dreaded *second* Burmese war; especially was this the case when he visited Rangoon in 1841 with his whole court. In 1845 he was put under restraint. His successor proved little better than the madman he had succeeded. But it is no part of this sketch to enter into a description of the Royal doings, suffice it to say that the relations between the two powers grew from bad to worse, until the indignities heaped

upon Captain Harold Lewis, while trading at Rangoon, aroused the just resentment of the Governor General, and war was a second time declared on 10th January, 1852. The possession of increased steam appliances gave the British greater advantage over the Burmese than they had in the preceding war; for on the 20th December of the same year, Lord Dalhousie's proclamation annexing Pegu and Martaban was published at Rangoon. The restoration of peace was proclaimed by the Governor General in Council in a Notification dated Fort William, 30th June, 1853.

In 1855 an embassy was sent to the Court of Mandalay, under Major, now Sir A. P. Phayre, to endeavour to arrange a commercial treaty with the Burmese Government, but the attempt failed; the effort was repeated in 1862 with better success. In 1866 Sir Arthur Phayre paid a third visit to Mandalay, but His Majesty was too elated with his recent success over the rebels, who had attempted to dethrone him, to enter into further relations with foreign powers. The desired object was, however, effected by Colonel Fyche in 1867, when the treaty of 1862 was revised. Trade is now open to all British subjects, and a court established at Mandalay, presided over by our Political Agent, who will decide all commercial differences which may arise between British subjects; civil cases arising between registered British subjects and Burmese being decided by a mixed court. The tariff rates of Customs on the Burmese side were also revised, the extradition of offenders for certain heinous crimes arranged for, and other matters placed on a satisfactory footing.

14. Treaty obligations also exist between the British and Siamese Governments. The boundary of the Pakchan Treaty with Siam. was arranged for by Colonel Fyche, as Commissioner on the part of the British, in 1864, and in 1867 the boundary along the water-shed which separates Tenasserim from Siam was demarcated by Lieutenant Bagge, R.E., and the Commissioners appointed by the King of Siam.

15. Friendly relations exist between the Chief of Western Karennee and the British Government, as also with the Western Karennee and Zimmé. Chief of Zimmé, a tributary of Siam.

16. Within our own boundary no independent native states exist. Interior relations. The Karens on the north-eastern part of the Toungoo district are allowed to have their own head-man, and collect the tribute due to our Government.

17. British Burmah is governed by a Chief Commissioner in direct communication with the Supreme Government at Fort William. The first Chief Commissioner was Sir A. P. Phayre, who was appointed 31st January, 1862. The Chief Commissioner is **Ex-Officio** Judicial Commissioner, and has the powers of a Sudder Court in Criminal matters, including the power to confirm sentences of death, and in Revenue matters he has the powers similar to those exercised by the Revenue Board in Bengal; under him are three Commissioners of Divisions, who hold Sessions Courts and have appellate jurisdiction in Judicial and Revenue matters from the Deputy Commissioners of the 12 Districts. Judicial Appeals from the **Magistrates of Rangoon and Maulmain lie to the Recorders of those towns.** Appeals from the decisions of the Recorders of Rangoon and Maulmain lie to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in suits above £300 in value and less than £1,000; from this amount and upwards, an appeal lies to Her Majesty in Council. Besides the above there are 17 Courts presided over by European Officers, who are called Assistant Commissioners; there are also 91 Courts presided over by Extra Assistant Commissioners, who are, with two or three exceptions, natives of the province.

18. In this place it appears necessary only to review the boundaries and general statistics of the several divisions; those of the districts will be summarized in the statistical returns.

19. Arakan, the northern division, was conquered from the Arakanese by the Burmese in 1783, and was ceded to the British in 1826, when the population was estimated at 100,000; in 1867 it had increased to 445,483 souls. This portion of the province has never been regularly surveyed. The chief town is Akyab, a sea port, the trade of which has entirely arisen under British rule, within the last forty years, and now amounts to the annual value of £1,190,000 sterling.

Arakan is bounded on the north-westerly angle by the river Nâf, the boundary thence runs northerly and easterly among unexplored ranges of hills, inhabited by various tribes of the Indo-Chinese type in low stages of civilization. It is separated from Burmah Proper and Pegu by the Yoma-toung range of mountains, which attain an elevation of between seven and eight thousand feet. This range runs nearly parallel to the sea coast, and lowers gradually towards the south to some five hundred feet, between it and the sea; from point Negrais northward, for some two hundred miles, the

land is a mere strip. The northern portion has, however, a large area of alluvial soil in the lower course of the river Kuladan and its numerous affluents; the breadth, extending from the sea shore to the water-shed mountains, is nearly ninety miles. A large portion of this district is hilly, covered with forest and difficult of access. The total area is estimated at 18,630 square miles, of which 730 are cultivated; about as much more is culturable. The imperial revenue of the division amounts to Rupees 18½ lakhs, and its local revenue to nearly one lakh, or a total of £197,372.

Arakan is divided into the three districts of Akyab, Ramree, and Sandoway.

20. The Pegu division holds a central position. It has the great advantage of a noble river running through its entire length, and extending far beyond
 Pegu. Burmah Proper towards the borders of China; the river is known to be navigable from the sea as far as Bhaino, a distance of some six hundred miles, for steamers of considerable draft for three-fourths of the year. The chief town is Rangoon, on the left bank of the river of the same name, about twenty miles from the sea; it is the capital of British Burmah, and is situated in 16° 20' north latitude, and 96° 16' east longitude. It was formerly a petty village, called Dagon; from the great Pagoda near it, but after the destruction of Syriam, Alompra, the Burmese conqueror of Pegu, made it the principal sea port of his dominions about the year 1755. When Symes visited it in 1795, he estimated the population at 30,000; during the administration of the last Burman Viceroy, prior to the war of 1824, the population, including some adjacent hamlets, was estimated to contain 18,000, but after the close of the war, the population, including foreigners, was reduced below half that number. The town was deserted by the inhabitants during the war of 1852; it now contains a free population of 71,189 souls, exclusive of the Military Cantonment. The import trade was estimated by Crawford to have reached the value of £300,000 in 1822, and the export trade a similar sum; in 1867 the total amounted to Rs. 46,393,715, or £4,639,371 sterling.

Pegu is bounded on the north-western angle by the southern portion of Arakan. The boundary between it and Burmah Proper is defined by a line drawn nearly east and west, six miles north of the town of Meaday on the Irrawaddy in 19° 29' north latitude; on the north-east angle it is shut in by a high mountain range inhabited by half-civilized Karens, and on the eastern side by the Sittoung river, which forms its boundary to the sea. From the sea to the northern boundary, which separates Pegu from Burmah

Proper, the extent is about 240 miles; the total area is estimated at 33,440 square miles, of which some 10,000 are composed of rich delta penetrated by a vast network of tidal creeks. It has one ridge of mountains, of moderate height, which intersects it from north to south, called the Pegu Yomas. This division consists of five districts—Rangoon, Bassein, Myanong, Prome, and Toungoo. In the district of Bassein there is a sea port of the same name, the annual trade of which is estimated at Rs. 17,80,567, or £178,056 sterling.

Toungoo, once the chief town of a small kingdom, is situated on the Sittoung; a frontier Custom House is kept up here, but no duties are levied. A rough map was made of the Pegu Division by Captain E. C. S. Williams, R.E., in 1855; a subsequent survey was made by Captains Edgcome, R.E., and F. Fitzroy, R.A., and completed in 1867.

21. The Tenasserim Division includes Martaban. The former became
Tenasserim.
a British province in 1826, and the latter was
added to it after the war in 1852, and the
combined territories are designated the Tenasserim Division. It is bounded on the north by Karennee, and on the west by the Pegu Division. To the eastward it is divided from the Shan States by the Salween river and its tributary the Thongyeen, neither of which are navigable for any great distance; the boundary line then follows the water-shed which lies between the British and Siamese possessions, and the Pakchan river completes the boundary on the south. The breadth of the land from the sea shore, at the mouth of the Salween, to the mountain range which divides the province from Siam, is about eighty miles; this is gradually narrowed to half that distance towards the southern extremity. The interior is a wilderness of hills tossed up by volcanic action with an elevation of 8,000 feet, thickly wooded, and running in a generally north and south direction, with long narrow valleys interspersed. Tenasserim is divided into the districts of Amherst, Shwégyeen, Tavoy, and Mergui.

The chief town of the division, Maulmain, is pleasantly situated on the Salween, in an amphitheatre of hills, at a point where two broad streams, the Attaran and Gyne rivers, join the Salween about thirty miles from the sea, not only rendering the scenery picturesque, but largely facilitating communication with the interior. Unfortunately for Maulmain, the passage up the Salween is barred by rapids within one hundred miles of the sea, and the Irrawaddy therefore bears on its bosom the main traffic between Burmah and the Western world. Further south is Tavoy, the chief town of a district of the same name; it is situated on a stream navigable

for small crafts about thirty-five miles from its mouth; still further south is the pleasant town of Mergui, the principal town of the district of that name; it is situated on the sea, and can be approached by vessels of large burthen.

22. Throughout the whole country the people belong to various

D.—Population.

branches of the Indo-Chinese family. They probably came down at a remote period from the plateau of Central Asia, following the courses of the Salween and of the eastern affluents of the Irrawaddy. The most advanced race is the Burmese, which, anterior to the period of the British conquests, had, under the leadership of Alompra, subjected the Arakanese on the north, and the Talains on the south, and possessed the ruling power over the entire country which now forms British Burmah. The Arakanese are of the same race as the Burmese, have the same name, and speak the same tongue, but have been isolated for many generations by their geographical position. Hence they have local peculiarities of physiognomy and speech.

The Talains had settled in Pegu before the ascendancy of the Burmese in the upper valley of the Irrawaddy, supplanting in a prehistoric period an inferior and indigenous race, the remains of which are probably those wild people now found scattered in the hills on the outskirts of the province.

23. The social condition of the people throughout the three divisions is generally similar. Everywhere in the plains

The social condition of the inhabitants.

the occupied land is an allodial possession. The estates, on the average, do not exceed eight to ten acres. The agriculture is rude, but the fertility of the soil is exuberant; there is only one grain crop in the year. Rice is cultivated almost exclusively. The laws of inheritance and of marriage, the religious faith and superstitious practices, the traditions, the feelings, the sympathies, and the prejudices are generally alike among the people in the plains. But the hill tribes have not been won over to Buddhism. They have no idols and no priesthood. They still retain the ancient worship of the deities of the woods, the hills, and the streams. Their languages are unwritten. Many of them are gradually settling in the plains, as the Karens commenced doing ages ago. All the tribes, as a general characteristic in the ordinary affairs of life, are frank, truthful, and hospitable. They have plenty of food and clothing with reference to the climate. Whether in the hills or plains, the houses of the peasantry, built of bamboo and occasionally of wood, have the floors raised on platforms, and never placed on the ground.

At the principal sea ports Europeans and foreign Asiatics have settled in considerable numbers. Their knowledge, enterprise, and capital have opened out markets for the timber, the rice, the petroleum, and other products of the country, which could not have been accomplished under the native government. The people generally, since the British conquest, have acquired a considerable amount of personal property. The small landed proprietors are independent and prosperous. The high rate of wages for a common day laborer (from six to eight annas a day, nine pence to a shilling) shows that the condition of the laboring classes is comfortable. Yet among the Burmese and other indigenous people there is no class that can be called wealthy.

21. When the divisions of Arakan and Tenasserim first came under British rule in 1826, the country was at its lowest ebb; the Arakanese in the north, and the Talaiing populations in the south, had been ground down under Burmese oppression: the provinces were in fact little better than waste. After the war of 1826, the hopes entertained by the Peguans, that their country would also be retained by the British, were disappointed, and many of the populace immigrated into British territory. When, however, in 1852, Pegu also became a British possession, there was a reflux of the population to the richer lands of Pegu, and immigrants, overcoming all obstacles, came in from the King's dominions in Upper Burmah, and from the Shan populations in the east. The returns show that from 1826 to 1852 the population of Arakan and Tenasserim rapidly increased, but from 1852 Pegu became still more rapidly developed; here it will suffice to note the estimated populations at the undermentioned periods.

PROVINCE.	1825.	1855.	1867.
Arakan*	100,000	364,310	445,483
Pegu	769,120	631,610	1,482,014
Tenasserim	70,000	166,863	} 464,815
Martaban	150,000	87,742	
Total	1,089,120	1,250,555	2,392,312

In 1857 the population was 1,478,703, so that it has increased over 61 per cent. in the last ten years.

* Pegu and Martaban were under native rule from 1825 to 1852, while Tenasserim and Arakan were under the British during the same period.

The following Statement shows the progress of the Province in some of the most important particulars, and also in Imperial Revenue in 1867, as compared with 1855:—

YEAR.	Total area cultivated, including hill cultivation at 1 Rupee to 1 acre.	Total Land Revenue.	Capitation Tax.	Customs, including fines, confiscations &c.	Fisheries.	Excise.	All other items of Imperial Revenue.	Grand Total of Imperial Revenue.	Amount value of Exports and Imports.	Number.	Tonnage of Vessels.
1855 ...	1,140,849	199,401	116,242	82,246	29,791	39,165	64,944	531,792	4,946,408	409,152	
1867	1,956,638	308,771	207,666	201,265	53,902	93,000	198,855	1,063,460	9,950,987	576,013	
Increase in 12 years.	815,789	109,379	91,424	119,019	24,111	53,835	133,911	531,668	5,004,579	166,861	
Rate per cent. of increase.	71.5	54.8	78.6	144.7	80.9	137.4	206.1	99.9	101.1	40.7	

The Revenue for the past three years is as follows:—

CLASSIFICATION.	1865-66.		1866-67.		1867-68.	
	Rs.	£.	Rs.	£.	Rs.	£.
Imperial ...	1,00,15,298	1,001,529	91,87,715	918,771	1,06,34,613	1,063,461
Local ...	8,97,581	89,758	8,80,223	88,022	9,04,361	90,436
Total ...	1,09,12,879	1,091,287	1,00,67,938	1,006,793	1,15,38,974	1,153,897

II. STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

32. No legislative powers are attached to the administration of this province; when an Act is required to be passed,

A.—Legislative.

a draft Bill is submitted to the Legislative Council of India. The only draft Bills now before Government are for amendments in Acts XXI of 1863 and VII of 1865. During the past year the following Acts were made applicable to British Burmah.

Act III.—Gambling.

„ IV.—To enlarge the meaning of the word “offence” in the Penal Code.

„ VIII.—Penalty for purchasing soldiers’ clothing.

„ XXVI.—To amend the Stamp Act.

33. In the absence of the complete statistical returns, the reader is

B.—Judicial.

referred to the Judicial Sections of this Report for details. The list of Courts embraces—
one Chief Court for the province; one Sessions Court for each division, besides one Recorder’s Court for each of the important sea port towns of Rangoon and Maulmain; one District Court in the chief town of each district of the province, presided over by a Deputy Commissioner, and other minor Courts presided over by Europeans and Natives, distributed with reference to the size and population of the localities, and the wants of the people.

34. The number of Civil Suits decided in all the Courts was 33,509.

Number of Civil Suits. The total value of the suits, exclusive of

appellate cases, litigated during the past year
in all the Civil Courts ~~the province~~ ^{throughout} the province, was Rupees 36,21,705, or £362,170.

35. As regards the Criminal Courts, including the Recorder’s, 16,887

Number of Criminal Cases. cases were under investigation, involving 32,230 prisoners, being one to every 72 of the popu-

lation. Of the prisoners tried, 18,555 were convicted or committed, and 13,365 acquitted.

36. There were only 268 prisoners awaiting trial at the close of last

Prisoners awaiting trial at the year, who were concerned in 129 cases.
close of the year.

37. There are two Central Gaols, one first class district Gaol, and five

C.—Prisons. second-class district Gaols, besides Lock-ups
Number of Prisoners. in various parts of the country.

The total number of prisoners in gaol during the year 1867 was 11,302, the average daily number was 3,521, the average in 1866 being 3,602; both these last figures include some transported convicts from India, who were formerly sent here in considerable numbers, but of late years Port Blair has been made the penal settlement for all convicts transported from India. In 1861 the number of prisoners was 4,948. Last year some Burmese convicts, sentenced to transportation, escaped from Port Blair and

were sent for better security to Bombay; as no deaths have been reported, probably the climate agrees with them. The number of prisoners punished for breach of gaol discipline was 655 in 1867.

38. The daily average number of sick in hospital during the past year was 590, and the number of deaths 164, the percentage of deaths to average strength being 4.65.

Sick Prisoners.

39. The net amount of earnings credited to Government was Rs. 95,335, or £9,533; the average amount of cash earnings of each prisoner actually employed on manufactures was nearly 100 Rupees, or £10.

Earnings.

40. The total cost, including inspection, amounted to Rs. 2,54,573, or £25,457, and the net cost, deducting the proceeds of manufactures, came to Rs. 1,43,986, or £14,398.

Cost.

41. The number of first convictions was 3,208, of second convictions 211, of third ~~50, and of more than three convictions~~ 26, while 6 were uncertain.

Convictions.

42. Little or no education is given in the gaols of this province; the number of those who could read and write their own language was 625, and of those who could only read, 756.

Education.

43. The average height of the prisoners was five feet seven inches, and the average weight 129lbs. 1oz.

Height and weight.

44. The laboring and agricultural classes greatly predominated, being 2,491; of the other classes, shop-keepers numbered 156, boatmen 182, and weavers 129; no other class reached 100 in number.

Trade.

45. One thousand and six prisoners had each one wife, 167 had two, and 54 had more than two; while 688 were single, and 256 were widows or widowers. Of the married prisoners, 323 had not more than three children, and 227 had over three children. The daily average number of women in gaol was only 45.

Social relations.

46. The total of all grades of Police in the province (exclusive of Port Blair) at the close of 1867 was 5,959, of whom 56 were European officers. There are no Mounted Police; firearms were provided for 5,013, and swords for 732. The superintendence of the whole is vested in the Chief Commissioner of the Province; its administration is conducted by an Inspector General, with Superintendents and officers of subordinate grades, under the general control of the Commissioners of Divisions and District Magisterial Officers. The total cost paid from imperial revenue last year was Rs. 11,08,716, or £110,871, and Rs. 1,08,630, or £10,863, were paid from municipal sources. Besides the above, there were 945 village Police, who cost Government Rs. 1,13,400, or £11,340.

47. Of the imperial Police, 171 were over treasuries, 306 over gaols, and 85 were non-effective; exclusive of vacancies, there were 4,820 for the general Police duties of the entire province; the average area of each European officer's charge was 1,608 square miles, and 42,530 of population, and of each Native officer's charge, 209 square miles and a population of 5,538 souls.

48. The great majority of the Police Force are men who are natives of the country, but in towns where there are mixed foreign elements, natives of India are generally enlisted, as also in a few other localities where more strict discipline than the Burmese relish is requisite, such as over gaols, &c.

49. During 1867 there were 7,456 non-bailable offences reported, 10,146 bailable offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code, and 3,405 offences committed against special or local laws. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 5,50,831, or £55,083, of which £16,913, or 30 per cent., was recovered.

The percentage of cases brought to trial for offences committed was 80, and the percentage of persons convicted, to those brought to trial, was 57.

50. Rangoon is the head-quarter station where the General commanding the division and his staff reside. There is no Military force stationed in Arakan. In Tenasserim there is a garrison located at Maulmain and a detachment from Toungoo at Shwè-gyee; at the former place there were eight

European officers and 539 natives of all ranks at the close of last year, and at Shwè-gyeen one European officer and 121 native troops. At Rangoon the garrison consisted of 10 Artillery Officers and 129 Artillery men, 27 Officers of a British Regiment of the Line and 558 Rank and File, and 10 European Officers and 594 Native Infantry. At Thayetmyo, on the Irrawaddy, near the frontier, the garrison consisted of four European Artillery Officers and 111 Rank and File, 18 Officers of a British Regiment of the Line and 396 Rank and File, 7 European Officers and 655 Native Infantry ; while at Toungoo, on the Sittoung, which station is also near the Burmese frontier, there were four European Officers of Artillery and 65 Rank and File, 11 Officers and 313 Rank and File of British Infantry, and five European Officers and 479 Native Infantry.

51. There is only one Government Steamer attached to this province, the "Nemesis," of 450 tons burthen and 120 horse-power. Her crew is composed of Mus-sulman lascars.
- F.—Marine.

At each of the sea ports of Akyab and Khyouk-phyoo in Arakan, Bassein and Rangoon in Pegu, and at Maulmain in Tenasserim, a suitable establishment of buoy vessels, boats, &c., is kept up.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

52. Under the head "Finance," in the Statistical Statement A, is shewn
- A.—Finance.
- the gross cash receipts for the past year, as distinctive from the demand for the year, which is treated of under "Revenue." In the Financial Statement is intermixed balances of revenue due for previous years, but collected in the year under review ; items of revenue due for this year, but uncollected, are not included in the collections, but are carried forward to the following year. Similarly with the expenditure, only cash disbursed during the year is entered. It will thus be apparent that to draw a fair comparison of demand of revenue one year with another, it is to the Revenue Returns recourse must be had, and for the particulars of which see para. 31.

The gross imperial cash receipts for the financial year 1867-68 amounted to Rs. 1,08,63,220, or £1,086,322, while civil charges amounted to Rs. 44,04,009, or £440,400, leaving a net balance available for Public Works, Military, Electric Telegraph, and Post Office Departments of Rs. 64,59,211, or £645,921. Military charges may be estimated at £350,000.

The gross cash receipts on account of local funds for the year came to Rs. 10,52,437, or £105,243, and the civil charges amounted to Rs. 8,35,000, or £83,500.

The total of both imperial and local cash receipts was thus Rs. 1,19,15,657, or £1,191,565, as compared with Rs. 1,15,38,974, or £1,153,897, shewn in para. 31 as the demand.

53. As regards Public Works, the total sum expended in the province during 1867-68, on imperial works was
B.—Public Works. Rs. 24,85,380, or £248,538.

The cost of the Establishment connected with the above expenditure being Rs. 3,49,528, or £34,952.

The sum expended from local funds, including cost of Establishment, was Rs. 5,24,203, or £52,420.

The gross income received in cash in Public Works Department was Rs. 57,429, or £5,742.

There are no public works for irrigation purposes in this province, but a large area of land has been reclaimed from swamp by the erection of a bund in the Myanong district. Communication is kept up between the Rangoon river and the Sittoung by deepening a stream which connects the Sittoung and Pegu rivers, and is called the Pyne-kune creek or canal.

54. This is the only province throughout all India in which no progress has been made in railways; a project for one from Rangoon to Promo is now before the Government.
C.—Railways.

55. All other items produced in this province are dwarfed when compared to rice, which takes up nine-tenths of the entire area under cultivation.
D.—Agriculture.

The total area of rice cultivation was 1,567,419 acres, the area under garden and orchard was 105,042, under Toungya or hill cultivation the area was 103,712 acres, and under miscellaneous 59,140 acres, including cotton 3,433 acres, tobacco 10,128 acres, sessamum 12,059 acres.

56. The total number of live-stock of the following species in the province in 1867 was cattle, male and female, including buffaloes, 823,914, ponies 6,399, elephants 931, carts and sledges numbered 123,934, sugar mills 366, oil mills 2,017, and boats numbered 59,456.
Stock.

57. The rates of Government rent charged on land are regulated by the productiveness of the soil, nearness to marts, facilities for communication, and so forth.
Rates of Rent.
For rice lands of fair quality and easy access the average rate of tax may be

stated at two rupees, or four shillings, an acre; good land near towns or on highways are charged three rupees, or six shillings, while, poor soil in out-of-the-way places is taxed as low as eight annas, or one shilling, an acre. Rent for all other descriptions of cultivation is dependent on the rates of assessment on the nearest paddy land, which rate is never exceeded.

58. The average price of the staple article of food, rice, was two rupees, or four shillings, per 80 pounds in labor. E.—Price of produce and Arakan, and two rupees four annas, or four and sixpence, in Tenasserim.

Cotton ranged from six to seven rupees, or 12 to 14 shillings, per maund of 80 pounds.

The price of Salt in Arakan ranged from 1 rupee to 1 rupee 8 annas, or two to three shillings.

The price of cattle may be taken at from fifty to fifty-five rupees, or £5 to 5½, for a full-grown bullock or buffalo. In Pegu they are dearer.

59. Skilled laborers, such as Chinese workmen, claim two rupees, or four shillings, a day; but the charges made for job work in iron, leather, or wood, and such like, come to a rate which would be represented nearer by five rupees a day than two. Unskilled labor may be set down at eight annas, or one shilling, per diem, except in the sea port towns, where it is much higher. The hire of carts varies from one and a half to two rupees per diem, but in the busy season they are scarcely procurable. Labor.

60. The only mines of any consequence that are worked in this province are the tin mines of Mergui; these are worked by Chinese; the out-turn is about 10,000 pounds annually, of the value of Rs. 32,000, or £3,200. Lead, copper, iron, and antimony ores exist, but not in large quantities. F.—Mines.

Gold is washed for in the Shwè-gyeen District (Tenasserim), but the out-turn does not pay the laborers even a shilling a day.

Coal of an inferior description has been found on the Salween.

61. In the absence of complete returns, the total number of mills and looms cannot be calculated. Many looms, in which silk and cotton are worked up, exist throughout the province. In fact, a loom is part of the household furniture in many families. G.—Manufactures.

Useful and not inelegant attire of variegated colours, worn by men and women of the country, is manufactured in sufficient quantity to meet all domestic requirements.

Prome is celebrated for workmanship in silver.

Under the head of "Manufactures" may also be enumerated salt, oil, sugar, cutch, lacquered-ware, indigo and other dyes, fish-paste, and implements of husbandry, all for home consumption. Salt and fish-paste are exported to Burmah Proper.

62. The aggregate industry of the people of this province was represented during the past year by a trade which amounted to nearly one thousand lakhs in value, or ten millions pounds sterling. The total of the export trade by sea and land was in round numbers four hundred and seventy-six lakhs, or £4,760,000, while the value of the imports was nearly five crores and twenty lakhs, or £5,200,000.

As 1866-67 only consisted of eleven months, to arrive at a fair comparison of the out-turn for the year, that for the three previous years will be shown. The result is as follows in pounds sterling:—

YEAR.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL.	CUSTOMS DUTY.
	£	£	£	£
1864-65	5,544,762	4,796,971	10,341,733	203,865
1865-66	5,568,385	5,176,945	10,745,331	189,536
1866-67	3,942,788	3,956,667	7,899,455	118,941
1867-68	4,759,635	5,191,352	9,950,987	199,173
Total ...	19,815,570	19,121,935	38,937,506	711,515

Taking the rupee at two shillings, the value of the trade in 1867-68 was £9,950,987; in 1857-58 it was £5,522,212, being an increase of over 80 per cent. in ten years; the abolition, however, of all our frontier duties took place in the interim, which stimulated the trade with Burmah.

63. The coinage current in this province is the Government rupee, half, and quarter in silver, and half and quarter anna pieces in copper.

Recently the King of Burmah has taken to manufacturing silver coin in small quantities, the relative value of which approximates to our rupee and

its fractions, and is accepted by the native inhabitants of our province as its equivalent. No currency notes have been issued for this province.

64. There are three charitable dispensaries in the Arakan division ; one at Akyab, one at Khyouk-phyoo (the chief town of the Ramree district), and one at Sando-way. The total number of persons who received relief at these dispensaries was 3,296. The aid from Government amounted to Rs. 7,224, or £722, and the private subscriptions amounted to Rs. 1,606, or £160.

In the Pegu division there are seven dispensaries ; at Rangoon, Bassein, Myan-oung, Henzada, Prome, Thayetmyo, and Toungoo. The total number of in-door patients treated in 1867 was 1,694, and of out-door patients 16,800. The total private subscriptions collected in Pegu amounted to Rs. 4,416, or £441, of which only Rs. 1,546, or £154, were collected in Rangoon.

In the Tenasserim division there are four charitable dispensaries ; the number of sick admitted was 8,667, the contributions from Government amounted to Rs. 4,630, or £463, and the private subscriptions realized Rs. 1,734, or £173.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

65. The returns from one division are as yet incomplete. In Arakan there is one Anglican Episcopal Church ; Pegu contains four, two at Rangoon, one at Thayetmyo, and one at Toungoo ; in Maulmain there is also one. These six churches have separate clergymen attached to each. There are two Roman Catholic Churches at Rangoon, one at Toungoo, one at Thayetmyo, two at Maulmain, and one at Mergui.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

66. There are no Universities or Colleges in this province.

B.—Education.

There are four Government schools of the middle class, the average daily attendance at which was 439 pupils. The cost of their establishments was Rs. 16,207, or £1,620, for 1867. There are 13 private institutions for boys of the middle class, in which the average daily attendance was 1,102 pupils. Grant-in-aid was given by Government to the extent of Rs. 25,800, or £2,580 ; the fees amounted to Rs. 20,750, or £2,075. Of private schools of the lower class there were 150, the average daily attendance at which was 3,167 ; the amount of endowments for which amounted to Rs. 9,326, or £932, the Government grants being Rs. 7,143, or £714. Of private

girls' schools of the middle class, five are entered with an average attendance of 298 pupils; the endowments of these schools amount to Rs. 15,733, or £1,573, annually, and the contribution by Government to Rs. 5,800, or £580.

Of Normal institutions for boys there are seven, with an average daily attendance of 268 pupils; the endowments amount to Rs. 12,241, or £1,224, and the Government grant to Rs. 5,400, or £540.

The total educational grant from Government for 1867 actually expended, amounted to a little over half a lakh, or £5,000; endowments and fees realized amount to £10,700, and thus are more than double the Government contributions.

67. There is only one Literary Society; this was established in Rangoon in 1857, and has recently received a grant from C.—Literary and Scientific. Government of Rs. 300, or £30, annually. The private resources exceed the Government grant.

Except the pagodas at Rangoon, Pegu, and one or two others, there are no objects of antiquity worthy of note in this province.

"The old Arakan pagoda" is more antique than the present Rangoon pagoda, and the fortifications there are very interesting. "At Thaton," whence they sent to Ceylon for the Buddhist scriptures, there is a pagoda historically very old.

Masses of petrifications are frequently found in the northern parts of Pegu, and in the upper valley of the Irrawaddy Crawford discovered fragments of fossilized bones of the Mastodon, Hippopotamus, the Tapir, Gavial, Emys, and Trionyx; also the bones of the Rhinoceros, which animal is still found in Pegu.

68. There is no Press in the Arakan division. At Rangoon, besides the Government Press, there are three private Presses, from two of which are issued bi-weekly newspapers and daily advertisement sheets. The third, a Mission Press, issues a news sheet in the vernacular.

At Maulmain there were last year two Presses, from both of which bi-weekly papers and daily advertisement sheets were issued; one has since closed.

In the Bassein district there is a Press belonging to the Roman Catholic Mission; and one at Toungoo attached to the American Mission there.

69. The statistics of life and diseases are incomplete. As regards vaccination, 518 persons were successfully treated in Arakan at a cost of Rs. 1,675, or £167; 5,280 were treated in Pegu at an outlay of Rs. 3,227, or £322; and in Tenasserim 1,342, costing Rs. 2,700, or £270.

70. A general review of the several subjects contained in the new statistical returns has now been completed, as far as can be effected, from returns received up to this date, 1st August, 1868. But before passing on to review the several branches of the administration in detail, in the order which has been customarily adopted, it will not be out of place to take a brief retrospect of the past year.

First in importance is the health of the people. This has been generally good; there has been no epidemic of any description to interfere with the welfare of the inhabitants. The rate of increase of population, chiefly from natural causes, has been 3 per cent. on the previous year. The health of the soldiers, both European and native, has been excellent, especially so with the first named, among whom the mortality, as recorded by Dr. Shelton, Principal Medical Officer, British Medical Service, in British Burmah, was as low as in the most favored portions of the globe, being only 18·21 per thousand of strength, including several fortuitous cases.

The appointment of a Health Officer for the Port of Rangoon has not been without beneficial results, in guarding against the importation of disease from abroad, by the agency of the coolies who flock here from the Madras Coast during the working season.

The health of the prisoners throughout the gaols of the province has also been very satisfactory, the death-rate being only 4·6 per hundred of those convicted. While on the subject of gaols, it is deserving of note that the proceeds of gaol manufactures have greatly improved in the Central Prison at Rangoon, where intramural labour is now fairly established; the cash receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 60,119, or £6,011. It would seem that, under favorable circumstances, intramural labour conduces to the health of the prisoners, for the death-rate in this gaol was at a minimum, being only 1·97 per cent.

In common with the other provinces of India, a Sanitary Commissioner has been appointed for British Burmah; much good will in time result from

the labours of this officer, if the natives can be induced to take an interest in their own domestic comfort and welfare.

In agriculture there has been fair advancement, the increase amounting to 26,257 acres, or 1·35 per cent. over the previous year.

The crops partially suffered in the Myan-Oung, Prome, Tenasserim, and Martaban districts from inundation or drought; the season was, however, as a whole, favorable for the rice crops, and the out-turn equalled the average of past years. But cultivation was retarded here and there throughout the province from cattle murrain; this was especially the case in the Akya district, where, it is reported, over 50,000 head of cattle perished.

This scourge, which is similar in its character to the Rinderpest of Europe, threatens to become a serious difficulty in this province, where it appears to be endemic.

In 1861, Mr. Gudgeon, Veterinary Surgeon of Her Majesty's 4th Dragoon Guards, was deputed by Government to visit this province, to make a diagnosis of this disease; he, however, failed to effect any cure. Segregation of the healthy from the diseased cattle is perhaps the best remedy; but this is difficult of execution in a country where petty landowners cultivate their respective holdings of a few acres, contiguous to each other's plots, for many square miles together.

The Agri-Horticultural Garden at Rangoon is improving, and some specimens of Carolina rice seed, procured from America and planted in this garden, promise to realize the best results; but the report on this experiment will have to be noted in the next Administration Report.

Government have supplemented the local efforts by a small annual subsidy to this garden. Endeavours are being made to erect a museum in the garden, which will be an object of attraction as well as utility.

The trade of the province has been comparatively active, although a widespread depression appears to have been experienced ever since the commercial crisis in London in 1866.

The improved footing on which traders have been placed by the alterations in the treaty with the King of ~~Burma~~ has undoubtedly given an impetus to the internal trade of both countries, which re-acts favourably on the external trade of this province.

The prices of produce (*i.e.*, chiefly rice) have been fairly remunerative; the exceptional high rate which prevailed in consequence of the Orissa famine has not, of course, been maintained.

Shipping was very scarce during the year, owing to the demands for the Abyssinian Expedition, and at one time over 20,000 tons of rice were in store at Akyab awaiting freight; but since the happy conclusion of that war ships have been dropping in, and the current year will, it is expected, shew an increased trade.

Towards the close of the year arrangements were in progress to give a weekly steamer between Calcutta and Rangoon, instead of a tri-monthly; these have now been carried out. Besides this, communication is carried on between Madras and Rangoon once a month, and also monthly between the Straits and Rangoon.

During the past year the lighthouse on the Cocos was lighted. There are now four lighthouses on the coast of this province; one at the entrance of the Akyab harbour, one on the Alguada Reef, near the entrance of the Bassein river, one on Double Island, ten miles south of the entrance to the Maulmein river, and one on Table Island, the northernmost of the Cocos group to the N. E. of the Andaman Islands.

Three lighthouses are in course of construction, and will probably be completed by 31st May, 1869. They are as follows:—One on the Krishna Shoal, and the other two to mark the entrance to Rangoon river, the first on China Bukoer, and the second on the eastern grove.

Education is progressing quietly, chiefly through the agency of Missionaries; a successor to the late Mr. Hough has been appointed as Director of Public Instruction, and this Department will now be put on a more efficient footing.

A separate Clergyman has been appointed to the Rangoon town.

A spacious building on the Strand at Rangoon has been completed for the accommodation of the public offices, and a commodious house close by, purchased for the Secretariat Offices, resulting in great convenience to the public, by having the offices of heads of departments concentrated, instead of, as heretofore, scattered all over the town.

The commission was ^{re-organised} ~~recognised~~ last year, and placed on a more liberal footing, approaching nearer to similar commissions in India, a step which the prosperity of the province has for some time called for.

The measures adopted to suppress raids and conciliate the tribes who inhabit the hills on the northern borders of Arakan, by Mr. Davis, the Superintendent, have been fairly successful.

One hundred elephants were sent from this province for service in Bengal. They were all collected by the Assistant Commissary General here, Lieut.-Colonel Benson, and were marched overland through Arakan and Chittagong to Calcutta, under the charge of Lieutenant Banbury. A similar number might be supplied from this annually ; they are not all reared in this province, many being brought from Siam and the Shan States.

As regards projects for the advancement of the province, a proposal has been submitted to Government for the construction of a railway from Rangoon to Prome: there is no work which would conduce more to the improvement of the province than this. It awaits the sanction of the Governor General.

A strong recommendation has been submitted for the establishment of a Medical College at Rangoon, at which Burmese youths can study medicine and surgery ; it is to be hoped the Supreme Government will sanction the scheme,—one which will be of undoubted utility in advancing the welfare of the people.

SECTION I, J U D I C I A L

1. In this Section the Courts of Recorders, which are provided for under special acts, will be first remarked on, then the remaining Civil Courts, and lastly the Criminal business, other than what is performed by the Recorders.

The Regular business of the four Courts in Rangoon and Maulmain, viz., the two Recorders' Courts and the two Small Cause Courts, as compared with that during the year 1866, was as follows:—

	Recorder of Rangoon.		Recorder of Maulmain.		Small Cause Court Rangoon.		Small Cause Court Maulmain.	
	1866	1867	1866	1867	1866	1867	1866	1867
Pending at the commencement of the year.....	16	25	54	46	70	86	67	73
Instituted.....	212	351	173	129	2,380	2,145	2,156	1,429
Total.....	228	376	227	175	2,450	2,231	2,223	1,502
Disposed of.....	203	330	181	158	2,364	1,961	2,150	1,457
Pending.....	25	46	46	17	86	270	73	45

2. From these figures it will be seen that there was a large increase in the number of Regular Cases instituted in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, whereas there was a very large decrease in the Small Cause Court in Rangoon, and in both the Courts in Maulmain.

Mr. Broughton attributes the increase in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, partly to the fact of there being a Recorder's Court regularly sitting, but more to the growing prosperity of the town. The Chief Commissioner is disposed to attribute it principally to the latter cause, for the cases instituted have steadily increased since the Court was first established.

The Chief Commissioner considers it, also, only fair to Mr. Broughton to record, that the large increase latterly may be partly due to the popularity and regular attendance in Court of the presiding Judge.

3. The decrease in the cases instituted in the Rangoon Small Cause Court is fairly attributable to the fact of the unpopularity of this Court in its present form. Instead of being a Court in which applicants can obtain speedy redress, it takes almost as long to carry a case through there as it does in the Recorder's Court, and we have not to look far for the reason, the Recorder has so much work in his own Court that he is unable to try the cases filed in the Small Cause Court with any rapidity. Mr. Broughton has pointed out that the number of Small Cause Court cases is so large, that it is necessary to postpone the hearing of a case for some weeks after the filing of the plaint. So great has this inconvenience been felt to be, that 209 Suits out of 2,900 have been compromised after the plaint had been filed, and consequently after a large sum had been paid as Stamp duty, which, the Chief Commissioner considers, is strong proof of the inconvenience to the Suitors which the necessarily long delay occasions.

4. As regards Maulmain there has been a steady decrease in the Regular Cases instituted both in the Recorder's and in the Small Cause Courts.

Decrease in Regular Suits instituted in Recorder's and Small Cause Courts at Maulmain.

Year.	Recorder's Court.	Small Cause Court.
1865	238	2,523
1866	173	2,156
1867	129	1,457

Mr. Coryton attributes this falling off partly to the continued depression in the Maulmain Trade and partly to the new Stamp Act. The value of the Maulmain Trade, was certainly less in 1867 than in 1866, the value of imports and exports being.

in 1864-65	£ 1,567,855
„ 1865-66	„ 1,748,986
„ 1866-67	„ 1,160,387

But that the decrease in the number of cases cannot wholly be attributed to this, is clear from the fact that the number of cases instituted in 1866 was considerably smaller than in 1865, although the value of the Import and Export trade was much greater. The main cause, in the Chief Commissioner's own opinion, is to be found in the unsatisfactory state of the present judicial action in Teak Timber Suits, which form the leading cases, in the Recorder's Court in Maulmain.

5. The number of Regular cases pending at the close of the year before the Recorder of Rangoon in his own Court was 46, showing an increase of 21 cases; and in the Small Cause Court 270, showing an increase of 184 or taken together the number of cases pending before the Recorder of Rangoon in both his Courts was 316 against 111 cases at the end of 1866, or nearly 3 times as many—of which by far the larger proportion was in the Small Cause Court, where cases should be rapidly disposed of. That this increase of pending cases is likely to continue may be gathered from the fact, that the

number of cases pending at the end of 1866 was nearly double that at the end of 1865.

The large increase is undoubtedly owing to the enormous increase of work in the Recorder's Court, for Mr. Broughton as Recorder disposed of 127 more cases in 1867 than in 1866, but as Small Cause Court Judge of 403 less.

Dr. Clarke, in the fifth paragraph of his Report for 1866, pointed out that the plan of having the same Judge as Recorder and Small Cause Court Judge had failed in Rangoon, and that it would soon be necessary to have a separate judge for the latter Court. The statements anent the work in Rangoon contained in the previous table, are, the Chief Commissioner considers, strong proof that Dr. Clarke was right. The cases filed are not on the increase it is true, but this is attributable to the dislike felt to the delay in the disposal of the suits, for the Recorder's time is so fully occupied with the work in his own court that but little time is left for the Small Cause Court. As an instance of the unavoidable delay which occurs, it may be stated that in May, in the Small Cause Court, cases were being appointed for hearing in August.

As regards the work in the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain, it is gradually but steadily falling off. The cases instituted in the Recorder's Court fell from 173 to 129, and in the Small Cause Court from 2,156 to 1,429. The cases disposed of, fell from 181 to 158 in the Recorder's Court, and from 2,150 to 1,457 in the Small Cause Court,—the pending cases falling from 46 to 17 and from 73 to 45 in the two Courts respectively.

6. The following is a comparative table of the Miscellaneous cases instituted in the four Courts during 1866 and 1867.

Miscellaneous cases instituted.

	Recorder of Rangoon.		Recorder of Maulmain.		Small Cause Court Rangoon.		Small Cause Court Maulmain.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
Pending at the commencement of the year.....	5	12	10	11	2	31	11	18
Instituted.....	153	403	359	465	746	756	1175	761
Total.....	158	415	369	476	748	787	1186	774
Disposed of.....	146	307	358	460	717	764	1173	759
Pending.....	12	18	11	16	31	23	13	15

From the above it will be seen that there has been an increase of 250 Miscellaneous cases instituted in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon in 1867, as compared with 1866. There has also been an increase in the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain of 106 cases. In the Small Cause Court Rangoon there has been a slight increase of 10 cases; but in the Small Cause Court Maulmain there has been a considerable decrease, viz: of 414 cases.

7. The amount of work to be performed by the Recorder of Rangoon is now undoubtedly so great, that it is impossible for one judge to get through it, and it is quite impossible that he can perform it to the satisfaction of the Suitors. The number of cases instituted in his court in 1867, was greater by 133 than the number instituted in 1865 and 1866 together. Further, in comparing the work to be performed by the Recorders of Rangoon and Maulmain, in the Small Cause Courts as well as in their own, it appears that 2496 cases were instituted in the Courts presided over by the Recorder of Rangoon, and 1558 cases in the similar Courts at Maulmain. Deducting from those instituted in Rangoon, the number compromised but adding the cases pending at the commencement of the year,

it appears that there were altogether during the year 2398 cases on the file to be disposed of by the Recorder of Rangoon and 1677 cases to be disposed of by the Recorder of Maulmain.

8. The longest time a Case has been pending is shown as follows :—

COURTS.	1866.		1867.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Recorder's Court Rangoon, ..	9	22	11	.....
Do. Maulmain, ..	15	15	not given	
Small Cause Court Rangoon, ..	1	2	9	16
Do. Maulmain, ..	13	10	not given	

9. Average length of time cases have been pending.

COURTS.	REGULAR SUIT.				MISCELLANEOUS SUIT.			
	1866.		1867.		1866.		1867.	
	M'ths.	Days.	M'ths.	Days.	M'ths.	Days.	M'ths.	Days.
Recorder's Court Rangoon, ...	..	23	..	28	..	17	..	25
Do. Maulmain, ..	1	28	2	..	..	18	..	11
Small Cause Court Rangoon, ..	..	12	..	26	..	11	..	11
Do. Maulmain, ..	..	12	..	15	..	5	..	4

10. Value of Regular Suits instituted.

COURTS.	Value of Suits instituted during the year 1866.			Value of Suits instituted during the year 1867.		
	Rs.		A. P.	Rs.		A. P.
Recorder's Court Rangoon, ..	8,48,077	3	8	13,66,868	1	11
Do. Maulmain, ..	4,09,377	12	10	5,08,972	11	0
Small Cause Court Rangoon, ..	1,86,258	2	9	1,81,625	5	11
Do. Maulmain, ..	1,68,661	1	0	1,00,408	4	9

11. Value of Stamps in Regular Suits.

COURTS.	1866.		1867.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Recorder's Court, Rangoon,	23,736	8 0	47,999	5 0
Do. Maulmain,	13,959	0 0	16,763	0 0
Small Cause Court, Rangoon,	14,233	14 0	14,241	0 0
Do. Maulmain,	13,133	0 0	9,675	5 0

12. Amount of costs in Regular Suits.

COURTS.	Costs of every description inclusive of Stamps and Pleaders fees incurred by parties during 1866.		Costs of every description inclusive of Stamps and Pleaders fees incurred by parties during 1867.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Recorder's Court, Rangoon,	55,030	5 0	78,081	15 0
Do. Maulmain,	23,274	10 0	37,500	8 0
Small Cause Court, Rangoon,	21,688	2 0	20,868	0 0
Do. Maulmain,	20,368	5 0	18,439	0 0

From the above three tables, it appears that the value of the suits instituted in the Recorders' Courts has increased, whereas the value of the suits instituted in the Small Cause Courts has decreased. This is partly attributable to the *number* of cases having increased and decreased, but that it is not wholly so is shown by the fact that there has been an increase in the *value* of the suits in the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain, whereas the *number* has decreased.

The percentages deduced from the above tables are as follows :—

Court of the Recorder of Rangoon:

	1866	1867
Total costs to value of suits, ..	6.48	5.71
Stamps,	2.80	3.51
Tulubana, Pleaders fees, &c., ..	3.68—6.48	2.20—5.71

Court of the Recorder of Maulmain.

	1866	1867
Total costs to value of suits, ..	6.41	7.36
Stamps,	3.26	3.29
Tulubana, Pleaders fees, &c. ..	3.15—6.41.	4.07—7.36

Small Cause Court Rangoon.

	1866	1867
Total costs to value of suits, ...	11.64	11.48
Stamps,	7.64	7.84
Tulubana, Pleaders fees, &c., ..	4.00—11.64	3.64—11.48

Small Cause Court Maulmain.

	1866	1867
Total costs to value of Suits, ..	17.41	18.36
Stamps,	7.78	9.63
Tulubana, Pleaders fees, &c., ..	9.63—17.41.	8.73—18.36

It appears therefore that under the Stamp Act, which has been in force throughout the year nearly, the value of stamps filed has increased .71 in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, whereas during the same period the costs other than stamps have decreased 1.48; and the whole costs have decreased .77; on the contrary in the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain, the value of stamps filed has increased .03, but the costs other than stamps have increased .92, and the total costs have increased .95. In the Rangoon Small Cause Court the value of stamps filed has increased .20, the amount of costs other than stamps has decreased .36, the total costs decreasing .16. In the Maulmain Small Cause Court the value of stamps filed has increased 1.85, the costs other than for stamps have decreased .90, the total costs increasing .95. In this Court the percentage of costs to the value of the suits viz : 18.36 is very high.

In sum, in the Rangoon Courts the percentage of costs has decreased, whilst the percentage on account of stamps has increased, as was to be expected. The decrease in the percentage of the other costs is partly due to the rules for taxing Pleaders costs having been changed. They were formerly taxed on a scale laid down in Sparks' Code, which was the Civil Procedure Code of the Province of Pegu, whereas they have

now been taxed under the Rules issued by the High Court of the Lower Provinces in pursuance of Section 37 Act XX of 1865, and which came into force in that Court on the 1st July 1866, but were not introduced into the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon till 1867. The percentages in the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain are however different and cannot be viewed as satisfactory. There the total has increased, the percentage of costs other than for stamps increasing considerably, and being nearly double the similar percentage in the Recorder's Court at Rangoon; whereas the percentage on account of stamps has risen but very slightly; the reason for this is not given by the Recorder, and it is not clear how it is so, as it is in the cases of high value more especially, that the new Stamp Act raises the amount of stamp fee.

13. Both the Recorder of Maulmain and the Recorder of Rangoon remark on the absence of
 Want of an Insolvent-Law. any Insolvent Law. Mr. Broughton points out that, had there been an Insolvent Court in Rangoon, when, in February and March, there were so many failures a large amount of the sacrifice of property which occurred, would in all probability never have taken place, and Mr. Coryton mentions the case of a firm in Maulmain, in which, when most of the creditors were inclined to show forbearance, one sued and as first decree holder swept off all assets. The Chief Commissioner has already brought this want to the notice of Government and in reply was informed that the drafting of an Act of Parliament for this purpose had been entrusted to the Indian Legislature by the Secretary of State, and that the matter was only waiting the completion of the English Bankruptcy Legislation.

14. The actual cost of the Establishment of the Recorder's and Small Cause Courts in Rangoon, as furnished by the Accountant General, was Rs. 33,669. The amount realized by the Stamps

Cost of Establishment.

filed &c., was Rs. 70,636-12, shewing an excess of Rs. 36,967 of receipts over expenditure.

In Maulmain the amounts were as follows:

Cost of Establishment.		Stamps.	
RECORDER'S	29,832-8-2	20,060	9 0
SMALL CAUSE COURT	2,520-0-0	10,761	3 0
Total,	32,352-8-2	30,821	12 0

The amount realized in Stamps in Rangoon was thus nearly double the costs of the Courts: whereas in Maulmain, it was less by 1,530 Rs.

15. The following Statement shews the classification of Original Regular Suits instituted before the Recorders in their own Courts, and in the Courts of Small Causes at Rangoon and Maulmain in the year 1867; not including Suits under Sects. 28, 29, 37, and 38 of Act XXI of 1863.

DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.	ORIGINAL.				TOTAL.	
	Recorder.		Registrar.			
	Ran- goon.	Maul- main.	Ran- goon.	Maul- main.	Ran- goon.	Maul- main.
I. SUITS FOR IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.						
1. House,	1	5	..	..	1	5
2. Land,	5	4	..	..	5	4
3. Mortgages,	83	..	6	..	89	..
4. Fisheries, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Inheritance, .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	3
Total	89	12	6	..	45	12
II. SUITS UNCONNECTED WITH IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.						
1. Debt,	277	97	2,110	1,356	2,387	1,453
2. Damages for breach of contract, or less or injury to property,	7	17	29	73	86	90
3. Damages for personal injuries and wrongs,	11	1	..	..	11	1
4. Marriage or Divorce,	16	1	..	..	16	1
5. Inheritance,	1	1	..	..	1	1
Total	312	117	2,139	1,429	2,451	1,546
Grand Total	351	129	2,145	1,429	2,496	1,558

16. The following Detailed Statement exhibits the Miscellaneous Cases, and those arising under Section 29 of Act XXI of 1863, instituted and disposed of during the year 1867.

NATURE OF CASES.	NUMBER INSTITUTED.				DISPOSED OF.			
	Recorder's Court.		Small Cause Court.		Recorder's Court.		Small Cause Court.	
	Ran- goon.	Maul- main.	Ran- goon.	Maul- main.	Ran- goon.	Maul- main.	Ran- goon.	Maul- main.
1. Execution of Decree	259	215	645	585	254	213	656	581
2. Objections to attachment of property in execution of de- cree	42	44	46	25	43	42	44	24
3. Claims to sue as a pauper..	3	5	7	1	3	5	7	1
4. Claims under Act XIX of 1841	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
5. Cases under Act XXXV of 1858	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
6. Cases under Act XL of 1858, and Act IX of 1861..	2	8	..	..	2	7	..	..
7. Cases under Act XXVII of 1860	16	47	..	..	16	50	..	..
8. All other Miscellaneous cases not included above. .. .	76	145	57	150	74	142	57	153
9. Applications for Probate Act X of 1865	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total.....	403	465	755	761	397	460	764	759

17. The following is a comparative Statement shewing the working of the Recorders' Comparative Statement. Courts during the four years they have been in existence.

YEAR.	No. of Suits instituted in each Court.						No. of Suits disposed of in both Courts.	Value of suits in both Courts.				Value of Stamps.				Total cost per annum of the judicial establishment.
	Rangoon.			Maulmain.				Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Recorder.	Registrar.	Reg. Mis.	Recorder.	Registrar.	Reg. Mis.										
1864	231	106	1494	84	172	230	1446	273	1772	1996	6,31,139	7,90,687	21,549	25,043	33,560	
1865	176	88	2114	551	242	348	3523	1227	2911	4323	4,74,753	12,68,924	24,575	33,264	33,560	
1866	213	153	2384	746	180	359	2197	1175	3428	3908	10,34,835	5,78,038	39,960	26,492	33,560	
1867	358	306	2146	755	134	465	1447	761	3459	2859	15,48,463	7,68,355	65,412	30,820	33,669	

* Besides this a sum of Rs. 5224 on account of Tulubana fees was paid into the Treasury to the credit of Government.

18. The following Return shows the average results of
Average results of the above Statement. the above Statement.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED.				AVERAGE VALUE OF SUITS.		AVERAGE VALUE OF STAMPS.		AVERAGE COST OF JUDICIAL ESTBT.	
Rangoon.		Maulmain.		Rangoon	Maulmain.	Rangoon	Maulmain.	Rangoon	Maulmain.
Recorder.	Registrar.	Recorder.	Registrar.						
426	2301	582	2762	9,22,172	8,51,501	37,874	30,304	82,885	33,258

19. The Criminal work in the
Criminal work in the Recorders' Courts of both the Recorders is very
Courts. light.

Only 7 Sessions cases and 16 appeals were brought before the Recorder of Rangoon and but one Sessions case and 17 appeals before the Recorder of Maulmain. The following return shows the nature of the cases and how they were disposed of.

20. Statement showing the work performed on the Criminal side of the Courts of the Recorders of Rangoon and of Maul-
Return of Criminal work. main for the year ending 31st December, 1897.

OFFENCE.		UNDER TRIAL AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.																			
Class.	Authority.	DESCRIPTION.	Under trial at the close of the year.		Cases.	Committed to the present year.	Persons.	Received from other quarters.	Total number of persons under trial.	DISPOSED OF.					Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	PERSONS.			
			Cases.	Persons.						Commitment cancelled.	Referred to the Sudder Court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	In Custody.				On Bail.	On Cognizance.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Non-Bailable.	302	Murder,	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	304	Culpable Homicide, ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	109	Murder, Culpable Homicide, aiding and abetting the above,	..	..	1	4	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	302, 304, 118	Dacoity, ..	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	395	Unlawful return from transportation	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	226	Theft,	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	379-109	Rape,	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	411		..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	376		..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	3	7	11	..	..	14	..	..	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bailable.	324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapon,	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	3	8	12	15	9	6

21. Table showing the degrees of punishment inflicted by the Recorders of Rangoon and of Degrees of punishment inflicted. Maulmain for the year ending 31st December, 1867.

COURTS.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO												TOTAL AMOUNT OF FINES.					Persons Sentenced to Imprisonment.	With Stripes.	With Fine and Stripes.						
	TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT.						FINE.			FIND SECURITY.			Imprised.	Realized.				Ordered.	Paid.				
	For Life.	For 14 years and above.	For 7 years and above.	From 14 years to 7 years.		From 6 years to 3 years.		Below 3 years.	Simple.	Rigorous.	With Fine.	For good behaviour.	To keep the peace.	Enter into recognizance to keep the peace.	From Rs. 5,000 to 1,000.								Below Rs. 1,000 to 500.	Below Rs. 500 to 200.	Below Rs. 200.	
				Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.																			Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1	2	3
Rangoon.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maulmain.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* First 3 years rigorous.

22. The following is a Statement of Appeals preferred to the Records of Rangoon and of Appeals. . Maulmain, during the year 1867.

		APPEALS FROM CONVICTIONS ON TRIAL AND FROM ORDERS UNDER CHAPTERS X AND XIV, CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.											
DISTRICT.	OFFICER.	Pending at the close of last year.	Preferred during the present year.	Total.	Rejected.	Orders Confirmed.	Orders Modified.	Orders Reversed.	Returned for re-investigation.	Pending at the close of the year.	Longest number of days that any Case has been pending.	Date of oldest Case pending.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rangoon..	Town Magistrate ...	..	13	13	3	4	2	2	1	1	..	..
	Cantonment do. ...	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Magt. in charge of Gaol....	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Maulmain..	Town Magistrate..	..	17	17	5	5	4	3	..	..	..	..
	Total..	..	33	33	8	10	7	6	1	1	..	..

23. The following abstract Statement shews the Criminal Cases, and Appeals brought to Trial and disposed of, by the Recorders of Rangoon and of Maulmain during the year ending 31st December, 1867.

Abstract of Appeal Cases

Before what Court.	SESSIONS COURT.						APPEAL CASES.									
	Pending at the close of 1866.		Committed during 1867.		Total persons.	DISPOSED OF ON TRIAL.		Transferred or otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1867.	Total Cases.	Rejected.	Continued.	Modified.	Reversed.	Transferred or otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1867.
	Cases.	Per- sons.	Cases.	per- sons.		Convicted.	Acquitted.									
Recorder's Court, Bangalore.	1	3	7	8	11	5	6	-	-	16	3	5	3	3	1	1
Recorder's Court, Bangalore.	..	..	1	4	4	4	-	-	-	17	5	5	1	3	-	-
Total..	1	3	8	12	15	9	6	-	-	33	8	10	7	6	1	1

† Remanded.

24. The Chief Commissioner desires to record his high appreciation of the ability and industry Mr. Broughton has displayed in the discharge of his onerous duties, during the whole time he has been Recorder of Rangoon.

Mr. Broughton's services.

SECTION II.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

25. The following return places in a clear view the general result of the work performed during the year under remark in all Civil Courts throughout the province, except the Chief Court and the Recorders.

Return showing the Aggregate work performed in the Civil Courts under notice.

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF CASES PEND- ING AT THE COMMENCE- MENT OF 1866-67.				NUMBER OF CASES INSTITU- TED DURING 1866-67.				No. of CASES DISPOSED OF DURING 1866-67.				NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF 1866-67.				Amount value of property litigated in Original Suits.	Value of Stamps on Original Suits.	Costs of every description in Original Suits dis- posed of.
	Appeals and Second Appeals.	Original (Regular) Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	TOTAL.	Appeals and Second Appeals.	Original (Regular) Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	TOTAL.	Appeals and Second Appeals.	Original (Regular) Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	TOTAL.	Original (Regular) Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	TOTAL.				
Arakan..... { 1866 { 1867	21 15	31 27	14 21	66 63	296 257	3,309 2,876	1,594 1,707	5,199 4,840	302 251	3,313 2,866	1,537 1,713	5,202 4,833	15 18	27 37	21 15	63 70	18,520 17,860	30,732 29,689	
Pegu..... { 1866 { 1867	91 54	201 148	20 22	312 224	783 742	13,065 12,422	2,222 2,419	16,070 15,583	820 666	13,118 12,354	2,220 2,416	16,158 15,436	51 130	148 216	22 25	224 371	66,391 73,079	1,15,640 1,13,625	
Tenasserim { 1866 { 1867	20 17	92 112	13 17	125 146	410 397	3,216 3,018	3,353 3,519	6,979 6,984	413 366	3,196 3,047	3,319 3,519	6,958 6,982	17 18	112 88	17 17	146 148	15,082 17,862	25,259 26,890	
Total..... { 1866 { 1867	132 86	324 287	47 60	503 433	1,487 1,396	19,590 18,316	7,163 7,645	28,248 27,357	1,535 1,286	19,627 18,267	7,156 7,618	28,318 27,201	86 196	287 336	60 57	433 586	99,993 1,08,501	1,71,631 1,70,204	
Increase .....	..	..	13	..	..	..	476	..	..	..	492	..	110	49	..	150	8,808	..
Decrease.....	46	37	..	70	93	1,274	..	891	249	1,360	..	1,117	..	..	3	..	1,74,960	1,427

26. It will be seen that as regards the work in arrears at the close of 1867, as compared with 1866, there was an increase of 156 pending Suits.

27. In the Courts of the Commissioners the pending In the Sessions Court. Cases were as follows.

Arakan.	....	....	2
Pegu.....	....	....	4
Tenasserim.	....	....	2

28. In the Courts of the Deputy, Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners the pending cases were.

COURTS.	ARAKAN.			PEGU.					TENASSERIM.				Grand Total.
	Akyab.	Ramree.	Sandoway	Rangoon.	Basscin.	Myanung.	Prome.	Toungoo.	Amherst.	Shwegyeen.	Tavoy.	Mergui.	
Dy. Commissioners	18	..	..	..	7	96	22	2	29	12	6	..	192
Asst. Do.	..	..	..	5	7	..	..	3	8	4	..	..	27
Ex. Asst. Do.	49	1	..	110	32	4	67	5	72	11	4	..	355
Total..	67	1	..	115	46	100	89	10	109	27	10	..	574

29. In the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon 7 cases were pending.

30. In the Courts of the districts of Sandoway and Mergui no cases were pending at the close of the year.

31. From the above return it will be observed that in the Courts of the Deputy Commissioners the greatest number of suits pending.

was in that of Myanoung. In his Court 87 appeals were decided and 20 Miscellaneous Cases, throughout the year, 96 appeals remained on the file.

The next highest on the list of pending cases is that of the Deputy Commissioner of Amherst, but in this Court 565 cases were disposed of, 76 of which were appeals. The delay is stated to be partly accounted for by the changes of Deputy Commissioners ; no less than 4 having taken place during the year.

Pending Cases in the Courts of the Assistant Commissioners few in number.

32. The pending cases in the Assistant Commissioners' Courts were few.

33. In the Courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioners of Rangoon, Amherst and Prome some delay is apparent.

Pending Cases in the Courts of Extra Asst. Commr.

34. The total number of pending Miscellaneous cases throughout all the Courts at the close of the year, was 57, chiefly in Courts of the lowest jurisdiction and therefore involving suits of small value. The general result is satisfactory.

Of pending Miscellaneous Cases.

35. The total number of cases instituted during the year were fewer by 891 than in the previous year ; the decrease is apparent in each of the divisions, and is attributed generally to the slackness of trade. The total number of cases instituted in 1867 show however, an increase over 1865 of above 1,500.

Total number of Cases instituted fewer than in previous years.

36. The amount value of original suits instituted shows a decrease amounting to Rs. 1,74,960 the decrease was chiefly in Pegu, and next in Arakan, in Tenasserim there was also a decrease.

Value of Original suits also loss.

37. As regards Stamps the total increase of duty on original suits was 8,808; there was

Increase in Stamps.

a fair increase in the Pegu and Tennasserim divisions attributable to the enforcement of the new stamp Act XXVI of 1867. In Arakan there is a considerable diminution in the value of Stamps duty realized on original suits, which the Commissioner has explained as arising from a large decrease in the value of Original Suits litigated. On the whole there is a decrease in the value of original suits litigated of 12·46 per cent as compared with the previous year, this would indicate that the enhancement of Stamp duty had checked litigation, but the general opinion appears to be, that the diminution of litigation is to be attributed more to the slackness of trade, than to the enhancement of the duty on Stamps.

38. As regards the total number of cases disposed of,

Decrease in No. of Cases
disposed of.

there was a decrease of 1,117. This should not have occurred.

39. Of Original Suits disposed of 60·53 per cent were

Regarding disposal of Original
Suits.

decided on their merits; 18·65 per cent rejected, dismissed or transferred; 13·36 per cent were compromised, and 7·46 per cent decided *exparte*.

40. As there was a diminution in the number of suits

Value and Cost of Original
Suits.

so likewise there was a falling off in the value to the amount of Rs. 1,74,930. The total value of original regular suits was Rs. 12,28,386 and the total law costs thereon including stamps being Rs. 1,70,204, the rate per cent of costs on amount litigated was Rs. 13·85 as compared with Rs. 12·2 for the previous year.

41. In the following table is exhibited the general nature of original suits instituted

Nature of Original suits.

during 1867.

NATURE OF SUITS.	Arakan.	Pegu.	Tenasserim.	TOTAL.	
				1867.	1866.
I. SUITS CONNECTED WITH IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.					
1. Houses	7	70	37	114	140
2. Lands	193	483	231	912	1,048
3. Mortgage	11	38	36	85	64
4. Fisheries	1	14	19	34	42
5. Inheritance	26	33	24	83	93
6. Other Cases	50	243	111	404	588
II. SUITS NOT CONNECTED WITH IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.					
1. Debt	1,083	4,010	970	6,063	6,483
2. Damages for breach of contract or loss or injury to property	139	1,043	269	1,451	1,233
3. Damages for personal injury or wrong	32	1,511	72	1,615	1,567
4. Marriage and Divorce	213	1,272	138	1,623	1,860
5. Inheritance	66	130	47	243	177
6. Other Cases	1,055	3,570	1,164	5,689	6,295
Total	2,876	12,422	3,018	18,316	19,590

42. The decrease was chiefly under the heads of Houses, Lands, Fisheries, Debt and Divorce.

Under what head the decrease occurred.

The increase was under Mortgages, Breach of Contract, Personal damages, and Inheritance; 8·9 per cent of the Suits were connected with immoveable property, the remainder for damages, wrongs, and matters not connected with immoveable property.

43. The appeals and second appeals in regular Civil suits disposed of are shown in the following table in which is indicated the Courts from which they were preferred. The total is 1286 appeals against 1535 for the previous year, the principal decrease was in the Pegu division.

Appeals and second appeals in Regular suits.

Courts from which the Appeals and Second Appeals are preferred.	ARAKAN DIVISION.					PEGU DIVISION.					TENASSERIM DIVISION.				
	Decree for Respondent.	Decree of Lower Court reversed or modified.	Rejected.	Otherwise settled.	Total.	Decree for Respondent.	Decree of Lower Court reversed or modified.	Rejected.	Otherwise settled.	Total.	Decree for Respondent.	Decree of Lower Court reversed or modified.	Rejected.	Otherwise settled.	Total.
REGULAR APPEALS.															
From Deputy Commissioners to Commissioners of Divisions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ Supdt. Hill Tribes, Northern Arakan to Comr. of do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Asst. Commissioners to Deputy Commissioners,	7	..	..	1	8	17	28	4	5	54	4	5	..	..	10
„ Extra Asst. Commissioners 1st Grade to Deputy Comrs.	28	20	..	4	52	14	11	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
„ do. 2nd do. Tseetkays to do.	55	31	..	8	94	67	51	2	24	144	82	51	7	..	140
„ do. 3rd do. Myo-okes to do.	39	34	4	3	80	177	172	5	46	400	98	71	17	8	194
SECOND APPEALS.															
To Commissioners of Divisions ..	11	4	2	3	20	4	20	12	6	42	15	3	3	1	23
Total,	140	89	6	19	254	279	282	24	81	666	199	130	27	10	366

44. The percentage of appeals to suits was 4·7, of these appeals 618 arising out of 18,267 regular suits or 48·0 were confirmed, 39·0 were reversed or modified, 4·4 were rejected and 8·6 otherwise disposed of.

45. The following table shows the proportion as regards percentage, in which appeals from the subordinate Officers to the Deputy Commissioners were dealt with. The return is not so satisfactory as regards appeals confirmed to those otherwise disposed of, as it should be.

	Division.	From Asst. Commissioner's Courts to Dy. Commissioner's Courts.	From Courts of Extra Assistant Commissioners 1st Class to Dy. Commissioner's Court.	From Courts of Extra Assistant Commissioners 2nd Class to Dy. Commissioner's Courts.	From Courts of Extra Assistant Commissioners 3rd Class to Dy. Commissioner's Court.	REMARKS.
Judgment confirmed including rejected cases.	Arakan.. . . .	53·8	50·9	56·1	51·2	
	Pegu	38·1	50·0	49·1	36·8	
	Tenasserim	36·3	..	62·2	48·7	
Modified or reversed.	Arakan.. . . .	..	36·3	31·6	40·5	
	Pegu	51·0	39·3	29·6	34·8	
	Tenasserim	45·5	..	35·7	30·1	
Otherwise disposed of.	Arakan.. . . .	7·7	7·3	8·2	2·5	
	Pegu	9·1	..	14·0	9·2	
	Tenasserim	9·1	..	..	3·4	
Pending.	Arakan.. . . .	38·5	5·5	4·1	4·8	
	Pegu	1·8	10·7	16·3	19·2	
	Tenasserim	9·1	..	2·1	17·8	

46. The next Statement
shows the average duration of Suits
including appeals,

CLASSIFICATION.		Akyab.	Ramree.	Sandoway.	Rangoon.	Bassein.	Myanounng.	Princ.	Toungoo.	Amherst.	Shwé-gyeen.	Tavoy.	Mergui.
		D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Appeal	Deputy Commissioner ..	58	4	17	40	86	209	12	11	79	6	36	16
Original.	Do.	-	30	31	210	34	-	-	10	10	10	6	1
	Supt. Hill Tribes	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cantonment Magistrate ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assistant Commissioner	18	-	-	11	9	7	4	5	12	12	-	-
	Ex. Asst. do. 1st Grade,	18	-	-	39	4	5	4	-	-	-	-	-
	do. 2nd Grade, Tseetkays	9	21	7	-	10	6	2	5	-	8	14	7
Misc.	do. 3rd Grade, Myookes	12	13	8	17	2	7	6	3	14	7	14	6
	Deputy Commissioner ..	26	9	5	5	1	3	-	1	25	2	1	1
	Supt. Hill Tribes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assistant Commissioner	8	-	-	16	1	2	-	2	17	1	-	-
	Ex. Asst. do. 1st Grade,	3	-	-	20	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	do. 2nd Grade, Tseetkays	7	18	13	-	4	14	-	1	-	2	1	1
	do 3rd Grade, Myookes	11	12	25	13	7	10	Not given	1	7	2	1	3

This return exemplifies great diversity in all the Courts, the largest average duration is in the Courts of the Deputy Commissioner Rangoon, 210 days, and of the Deputy Commissioner of Myanounng 209 days, the next largest is in the Bassein Deputy Commissioner's Court 86 days;—the lowest average duration is in the District Court of Sandoway. Some diversity naturally occurs where the size of the Districts and amount of work are disproportionate, but this does not account for the delay in the work performed to the extent recorded, special causes are assigned for the delay in the Courts of the Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon and Bassein.

47. The average duration of Suits in the Court of the Commissioners of Divisions was as follows.

DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.	ARAKAN.		PEGU.		TENASSERIM.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Appeals.	11	1	14	1	8
Miscellaneous.	1	..	4	..	1

48. The following is a comparison of the average duration of Appeals in the District Courts, of Original Suits, and Miscellaneous cases in the several Deputy Commissioners' Courts for the years 1866 and 1867.

DISTRICTS.	APPEALS.		ORIGINAL SUITS.		MISCELLANEOUS CASES.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Akyab.	42	58	43	..	28	26
Ramree	9	4	..	30	9	9
Sandoway	8	17	..	31	9	5
Rangoon	43	40	171	210	9	5
Bassein	50	86	92	34	2	1
Myanong	88	209	..	..	5	3
Prome	29	..	9	..	4	..
Toungoo	4	11	45	10	1	1
Amherst.	18	79	..	10	2	25
Shwegyeen.	12	6	5	10	1	2
Tavoy	20	36	9	6	1	1
Mergui.	12	16	..	1	2	1

49. There was one suit only tried to which Government was a party during 1867-68.

Suits to which Government was a party.

50. The following tables show the cases which were brought before the Chief Court and how they were disposed of.

Statement of suits of every description instituted, disposed of, and pending during 1867 in the Chief Court of the Province.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Court.	No. of Cases pending at the close of the year 1866.				No. of Cases instituted during the year 1867.				No. of Cases disposed of during the year 1867.				No. of Cases pending at the close of the year 1867.			
	Appeals.	Special Appeals.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.	Appeals.	Special Appeals.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.	Appeals.	Special Appeals.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.	Appeals.	Special Appeals.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.
Chief Commissioner's Court,...	10	1	1	11	19	57	76	76	26	58	84	84	3	3	3	3

The following return shows the nature of Special Appeals as entered in column 7 of foregoing Statement.

	Appeals.	Special Appeals.
I.—SUITS CONNECTED WITH IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.		
1. Houses,	-	12
2. Lands,	-	-
3. Mortgage,	-	-
4. Fisheries,	-	1
5. Inheritance,	-	1
6. Other Cases,	-	-
II.—SUITS NOT CONNECTED WITH IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.		
1. Debt,	-	2
2. Damages for breach of contract or loss or injury to property,	-	-
3. Damages for personal injury or wrong,	-	1
4. Marriage or Divorce,	-	-
5. Inheritance,	-	2
6. Other Cases,	-	19

The next Statement shows what orders were given in the Cases disposed of as entered in Columns 10 to 13 of Statement 1 of the Chief Court.

Description of Suits.	IN WHAT COURT.	Rejected.	DECIDED ON TRIAL.		Decreed Exparte.	Compromised.	Withdrawn or dismissed in default.	Transferred.	TOTAL.
			In favor of Appellant or Plaintiff.	In favor of Respondent.					
Appeal Suits.	Chief Commr's. Court....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Appeal Suits.	Chief Commr's. Court....	8	..	15	..	..	3	..	26
Mis. Suits..	Chief Commr's. Court....	3	13	39	..	..	1	2	58
	Total..	11	13	54	..	..	4	2	84

Average duration of Suits &c., in the Court of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, the amount value in litigation, with value of Stamps filed and costs of every description is shown below.

DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.	IN WHAT COURT.	Longest period any Case in the file at the close of the year 1867 has been pending.		Average duration of Suits disposed of during the year 1867.		Total amount of value of Suits instituted during the year.			Value of Stamps in Law papers filed during the year 1867.			Costs of every description inclusive of Stamps & Pleaders fees incurred by parties in suits disposed of during the year 1867.		
		M.	D.	M.	D.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Original, ..	Chief Comr's. Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Appeal Cases.	Chief Comr's. Court	1	18	3	15	4,928	6	3	814	..	..	545	13	4
Mis. cases.	Chief Comr's. Court	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	93	..	..	95	..	..
	Total.	..	..	..	..	4,928	6	3	407	..	..	640	13	4

SECTION III.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

51. A description of the several Courts in which Criminal powers are exercised, has been given in previous reports.

Reference to previous Reports for description of the Several Courts.

52. The following Tabular Statement shows the various Courts and Offices exercising Criminal powers. The return exhibits a slight increase in number over the preceding year as more Officers were present. Of the five Honorary Magistrates only two exercised their Criminal powers, Dr. Mountjoy in the Akyab district, and Mr. Halliday in the Town of Bassein.

Designation of Superior Courts and grade of Magistrates presiding in Subordinate Courts.		PRESIDED OVER BY EUROPEANS.											Presided over by Natives.		
		Chief Commissioner.	Commissioners and Recorders.	Dep'ty Commrs. with special powers under Act XV of 1862.	Town Magistrate with special powers under Act XV of 1862.	Cantonment Magistrate.	Asst. Commissioners.	Extra Asst. Commissioners.	Honorary Magistrates.	Officers in P. W. Department.	Officers in the Forest Dept.	Supdt. of Hill Tribes.	Extra Asst. Commrs.-1st Class.	Extra Asst. Commrs. 2nd Class or Teet-kays.	Extra Asst. Commrs. 3rd Class or Myokes.
Superior Courts	Chief Court.	1	•												
	Recorders Court,	..	2												
	Sessions do.	..	3												
Subordinate Courts.	Magistrates of Districts,	..	12	3											
	Do. with full powers,	..	1	5	5			5			1				
	Subord'te Magistrate, 1st Class,	..	2	1								3			
	Do. do. 2nd Class,	..	10	3						4		3	10	71	
	Total ..	1	5	12	3	117	4	5	..	4	1	6	10	71	

53. During 1867 only five Criminal appeals were filed in the Court of the Chief Commissioner, of which, three were confirmed, one reversed, and one was pending at the close of the year.

Chief Court Appeals.

54. Sixteen cases for capital punishment were submitted from Sessions Courts, fifteen of which were confirmed, and in one the prisoner was acquitted.

55. The following table shows the crimes for which the persons were brought to trial by the divisional Sessions Courts, and how they were disposed of; the return shows 140 persons brought up for heinous crimes against 68 in the previous year.

OFFENCES.	No. of persons under trial.	No. Convicted.	No. Acquitted.	No. otherwise disposed of.	No. under trial at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
Unlawful return from transportation, ..	1	1				
Waging war against the Queen, ..	1	1				
Murder, ..	34	a21	7		2	a Exclusive of 4 convicted of Culpable Homicide.
Attempt to Murder, ..	7	7				
Culpable Homicide, ..	25	b24	5			b Includes 4 persons who stood trial for murder, but found guilty of Culpable Homicide.
Dacoity, ..	20	16			4	
Do. with Murder, ..	12	7			5	
Do. being armed with deadly weapon	17	8			9	
Abetment of Dacoity with Murder, ..	1		1			
Belonging to a Gang of Dacoits, ..	5	4			1	
Attempt at Robbery, ..	4	1	2		1	
Dishonestly receiving stolen property, ..	5	5				
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, ..	1	1				
Rape, ..	2	1	1			
Criminal breach of trust, ..	1	1				
Giving false Evidence, ..	2	1	1			
Mischief by Fire, ..	1	1				
Adultery, ..	1	1				
Total, ..	140	101	17		22	

56. The next Statement shows the number of Cases and Appeals brought before the Courts of the Commissioners of the three divisions of the province during 1867—101 persons were convicted, and 17 acquitted, 22 persons were under trial at the close of the year. Of 187 Appeals the sentence of the Lower Court was confirmed in 106 cases, 30 were reversed, 22 modified, 24 rejected, 1 was transferred, and 4 were pending.—

SESSIONS CASES.										APPEAL CASES.												
DIVISIONS.					Sessions Cases.					Appeal Cases.												
Divisions.	Pending at the close of 1866.		Committed during 1867.		Total Persons.		Disposed of on Trial.		Persons, Transferred, Died, escaped or otherwise disposed of.	Cases.	Persons.	Pending at the close of 1867.		Total Cases.	Preferred during 1867.	Rejected.	Disposed of on Trial.			Transferred or otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1867.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Persons.	Cases.				Persons.	Confirmed.				Modified.	Reversed.				
Arakan..	..	..	13	15	15	11	4	....	..	..	..	..	73	73	5	54	9	5	..	..	4
Pegu ..	....	1	40	82	84	55	10	....	5	19	..	..	66	70	19	31	4	11	1	1	4
Tenasserim ..	..	4	26	36	41	35	3	....	3	3	..	..	44	44	..	21	9	14	..	..	..
Total..	5	7	79	133	140	101	17	....	8	22	..	..	183	187	24	106	22	30	1	1	4
Deduct the calendars of 4 persons not received by the Sessions Court of Pegu till after the close of the year..																						4
																						*136

* In addition to the 136 persons shown above as committed to the Sessions, 12 was committed by the Magistrates of Rangoon and Manlmain to the Courts of the Records of those Towns.

57. The following return gives the statistics of Criminal justice, in the several district Statistics of Criminal justice. and minor Courts as compared with the previous year.

CLASS OF OFFENCES.	Total Amount of fines.																									
	Total disposed of										Total.															
	Under trial at close of previous year.		Brought to trial during the year including transfers.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Committed.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Died, escaped, or transferred.		Under trial at the close of the year.		Imposed.		Realized.		Applied in compensation under Section 44 Code of Criminal Procedure.	
Years.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Buppes.	Buppes.	Ordered.	Paid.	Re.	Re.
Bailable	1866	51	79	14,174	31,590	14,235	31,669	5	20,232	11,287	20	30	126	80	255,130	1,88,208	14,498	10,637								
Non-Bailable	1866	35	60	3,571	5,324	3,606	5,364	82	3,241	1,967	45	41	48													
Grand Total		86	139	17,745	36,914	17,831	37,053	87	23,473	13,254	65	71	174	255,130	1,88,208	14,498	10,637									
Bailable	1867	30	136	13,017	26,400	13,047	26,526	8	15,024	11,301	10	84	188		2,14,380											
Non-Bailable	1867	41	48	3,790	5,641	3,831	5,689	145	3,37	2,058	32	45	80													
Grand Total		71	174	16,807	32,041	16,878	32,215	148	18,398	13,359	42	129	266		2,14,380											

58. The total number of cases under trial throughout the province in the several district and minor Courts in 1867 was 16,878 as against 17,831 in 1866.

This return though exhibiting a decrease on the total, is not altogether satisfactory as the falling off has been, 1,178 crimes of less magnitude; while non-bailable offences have increased by 225.

59. As regards persons 32,215 were under trial in 1867 to 37,053 in the previous year, the decrease being in offenders accused of bailable offences, the number being 26,526 in 1867, to 31,669 in 1866, giving a decrease of 5,143. This is satisfactory as tending to show though trade has been pronounced dull, yet the people generally are contented, and have no pinching wants to drive them to the commission of crime. The increase in 225 non-bailable offences involving 305 persons, is difficult to account for, the excitement caused by the recent rebellion beyond the frontier may have had something to do in stirring up the passions and unsettling the minds of those who are inclined to be lawless, and the increase in gambling beyond the reach of the operation of the Act is also cited as a cause for the increase of serious crime.

60. The increase appears largely in the dacoities and robberies. Heinous Crimes increased.

The gangs which perpetrated most of the crimes which tended to swell the non-bailable offences have been rigorously dealt with, and for the most part have been captured or dispersed.

61. In the year of review 18,546 persons were convicted or committed, to 13,359 acquitted; the proportion of convictions (including commitments) to the number tried (31,905) being 58 per cent as compared with 64 per cent of the previous year.

Number of persons convicted and acquitted.

62. There was an increase in the cases pending at the close of 1867; the figures being 268 to 174 in the previous year.

Increase in pending Cases.

63. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 214,330 of which Rupees 164,242 were realized—Rs. 11,766 were ordered to be paid as compensation under section 44 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; of which more than half or Rs. 6,045 were actually paid.

The amount of fines.

In 1866 the amount of fines and payments were larger than in the year under remark as will be observed from the statement above noted.

64. The following return shews the duration of Criminal Cases and detention of witnesses in the several districts of the province.

Duration of Cases and detention of witnesses.

DISTRICT.	No. of CASES DECIDED WITHIN										
	1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.	5 days.	6 days.	7 days.	8 days.	9 to 15 days.	16 to 24 days.	25 to 30 days.
Akyab District	662	150	98	78	39	20	15	17	50	18	14
Akyab Town	342	62	15	6	5	1	3	6	2	1	..
Ramree	827	80	29	9	18	11	9	1	5	6	..
Sandoway	173	81	18	8	6	2	5	4	5	1	2
Northern Arakan.	7	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
Total Arakan Division....	1511	323	151	103	68	34	32	28	63	28	16
Town Magistrate Rangoon	1968	48	17	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Cantonment do.	226	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	2194	50	17	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Rangoon	348	191	154	150	110	78	79	71	119	84	57
Bassein	585	207	151	117	54	35	20	13	15	42	3
Myanoung	1029	432	297	178	119	116	82	54	113	61	29
Prome	1406	414	259	169	78	50	46	30	66	69	21
Toungoo	200	107	64	53	43	19	13	20	22	7	2
Total....	3568	1351	925	667	404	298	240	188	335	263	112
Total Pegu Division....	5762	1401	942	671	404	298	240	189	336	263	112
Amherst	361	174	117	66	56	45	44	24	86	66	18
Maulmain.	790	298	155	34	27	25	20	11	20	12	1
Shwegyeen	194	137	120	81	43	15	14	19	19	8	1
Tavoy	70	24	18	14	14	12	15	7	19	15	11
Mergui	152	59	34	20	14	6	3	2	3	1	..
Total Tenasserim Division....	1567	692	444	215	154	108	96	63	147	102	24
Grand Total British Burma....	3840	2416	1537	989	626	435	368	280	546	393	152

DAYS AS UNDER.

31 to 45 days.	46 to 60 days.	61 to 90 days.	91 to 120 days.	Total No. of cases.	Total No. of days.	Average duration of each case	Date of oldest case pending.
13	5	3	1	1,178	4,571	4	30th October 1867.
..	..	..	..	448	685	1½	11th December 1867.
..	..	..	..	495	946	2	15th Do.
1	1	..	..	252	637	2½	
..	..	..	..	18	78	6	
14	6	3	1	2,381	6,917	3	..
..	..	..	..	2,039	2,148	1	7th October 1867.
..	..	..	..	228	416	2	21st December 1867.
..	..	..	..	2,267	2,564	1	..
18	10	3	2	1,474	9,938	7	13th December 1867.
3	..	1	..	1,246	4,174	3	28th May 1867.
4	..	1	..	2,515	9,654	4	25th November 1867.
16	8	7	..	2,639	8,560	3	19th March 1867.
..	..	..	..	550	1,824	3	September 1867.
41	18	12	2	8,424	34,150	4	..
41	18	12	2	10,691	36,714	3	..
30	10	8	11	1,116	8,498	7½	9th September 1867.
2	..	..	1	1,396	3,082	2	None
4	4	..	..	659	2,582	4	6th December 1867.
2	..	..	..	214	1,161	5	20th Do.
1	1	..	..	296	705	2	None.
39	15	8	21	3,681	16,023	4	..
94	39	28	15	16,753	59,654	3½	..

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF WITNESSES DISCHARGED AFTER.												TOTAL.
	1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.	5 days.	6 days.	7 days.	8 days.	9 to 15 days.	16 to 23 days.	24 to 30 days.	More than 30 days.	
Akyab District ..	3001	194	79	24	14	11	4	2	-	-	-	-	3829
Akyab Town.. ..	946	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	952
Ramree.. ..	1378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1378
Sandoway	893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	893
Northern Arakan ..	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
Total Arakan Divn.	6252	200	79	24	14	11	4	2	-	-	-	-	6586
Town Mag Rangoon	2722	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2722
Cantonment do. . .	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290
Total..	3012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3012
Rangoon	1659	493	208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2360
Bassein	3044	351	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3416
Myanong.. ..	5493	870	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5960
Prome.. ..	4142	526	264	40	22	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	4998
Toungoo.. ..	641	167	64	14	5	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	897
Total..	14979	1901	654	54	27	4	4	6	2	-	-	-	17631
Total Pegu Divn..	17991	1901	654	54	27	4	4	6	2	-	-	-	20643
Amherst.. ..	1980	86	48	9	6	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	2085
Maulmain	2640	425	198	69	65	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	3412
Shwe-gyeen.. ..	903	342	105	25	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1384
Tavoy	740	66	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	828
Mergui	968	101	21	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1099
Total Tenas. Divn.	7181	1020	382	122	80	10	9	2	-	-	-	2	8808
Grand Total B. B.	31424	3121	1115	200	121	25	17	10	2	-	-	2	36037

The total number of cases disposed of was 16,753 the average duration of which was $3\frac{1}{2}$ days. The average duration of cases in the several divisions for the past two years was as follows :—

DIVISIONS.	1866. Days.	1867. Days.
Arakan	3	3
Pegu	3	3
Tenasserim	4	4

The total number of witnesses examined was 36,037 of whom 31,424 were discharged in one day, 3121 within two days, 1115 within 3 days, and only 4 were detained over 7 days. This is an improvement on the previous year and speaks well for the efficient working of the Courts.

65. The following Statement exhibits the operation of the whipping Act VI of 1864. The total number of persons whipped was 156 of whom 26 were Juveniles.

Operation of the whipping Act.

The return shews a decrease over 1866 in which year the number whipped was 180.

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Section of the Indian Penal Code under which it comes.	Whipping in lieu of other punishments under Section 2 of Act VI of 1864.					Whipping in lieu of a second conviction under Section 3 Act VI of 1864.					Whipping in addition to other punishment on a second conviction for the offences detailed under Section 4 of Act VI of 1864.					Cases of Juvenile offenders punished with whipping under Section 5 of Act VI of 1864.				
		No. of persons flogged.					No. of persons flogged.					No. of persons flogged.					No. of persons flogged.				
		Up to 10 stripes	Up to 20 stripes	Up to 30 stripes	Up to 40 stripes	Up to 50 stripes	Up to 10 stripes	Up to 20 stripes	Up to 30 stripes	Up to 40 stripes	Up to 50 stripes	Up to 10 stripes	Up to 20 stripes	Up to 30 stripes	Up to 40 stripes	Up to 50 stripes	Up to 10 stripes	Up to 20 stripes	Up to 30 stripes	Up to 40 stripes	Up to 50 stripes
1. Theft,	379	5	28	29			1	1	4								8	9			
2. Do. in a building Tent or Vessel,	380	10	17	8				2	3									4			
3. Do. by a Clerk or Servant,	381			1																	
4. Dishonestly receiving stolen property,	411	2	1	8			2		7								1				
5. Abetment of Theft,	379			1																	1
6. Intentionally giving false evidence,	193																				1
7. Causing hurt by dangerous weapon,	324																				1
8. Mischief,	426																				
Total...		17	46	47			3	3	14								9	15			2

66. The Deputies, Assistants, and Extra Assistants,
 are, for the most part, reported by
 Services of Officers. Commissioners of Divisions, to have

performed their respective judicial duties in a satisfactory manner, but no special grounds are advanced affording the Chief Commissioner means of selection for special commendation.

The Chief Commissioner's thanks are due to the Government Advocate at Rangoon Mr. Donald Macleod whose onerous duties have been performed in a most satisfactory manner.

SECTION IV.

P O L I C E .

67. The following shows the sanctioned Establishment of all grades of the Police in the Province and their cost for the past two years.

	1896.		1897.	
	No. of all Ranks.	Cost Rupees.	No. of all Ranks	Cost Rupees.
Regular Constabulary	5,693	11,66,176	5,693	11,85,376
Village Constabulary	945	1,13,400	945	1,13,400
Municipal Constabulary (paid by Towns.	569	1,08,630	569	1,08,639
Total.	7,207	13,88,206	7,207	14,07,406

From the above were employed in the Settlement of Port Blair in the Andaman Islands.

Men of all ranks ...	303
Cost ... Rs.	76,860

It will be seen that there has been no alteration in the numerical strength of the Police. The increased cost of the Regular Constabulary is due to the transfer to "Police" of Rs. 20,000 for petty construction and repairs of Police buildings, a charge hitherto borne by the Public Works Department.

Owing to the prevalence of violent crime in the Prome District, a temporary establishment of 100 men has been maintained during the year, except for one month, when the strength was reduced to fifty, but again raised.

As has been stated in previous years it may be here repeated that from the total strength (5,693) of the Regular Constabulary, there have to be deducted nearly 2,000 men for service at Port Blair, as guards over Gaols and Treasuries, and

as guards to watch the Frontier, so that for the real Criminal work of the province, there remain only 3,656 men. This gives an area of 24 square miles to each Police man; and, excluding the Municipal population as provided for by the Municipal Police, the working district Police is as one to 581 of the district population.

68. The following statistics of the Crime of the province refer to the Calendar year ending 31st December 1867, and from them is excluded all Crime that occurred in the Penal Settlement of Port Blair.

	1866.	1867.
Non-Bailable	7,174	7,456
Punishable under Indian Penal Code	10,477	10,146
Punishable under special or Local Law	1,017	3,405
Total....	<u>21,668</u>	<u>21,007</u>

Non-Bailable offences therefore have increased by nearly 4 per cent; Bailable offences have decreased six per cent, while the general decrease on all offences is three per cent. The proportion by which the population has increased during the same period is 2·2 per cent.

The majority of the Bailable offences do not carry with them any true criminality, and are largely composed of breaches of Conservancy and Local Laws. In order to give a complete return of all offences they are included here, but they do not form any test of the extent of real crime in the province, nor does their disposal afford any criterion of Police working.

69. Looking to the Non-Bailable offences, it seems that during 1867 they increased by nearly four per cent, while the population has increased by 2·20 per cent. By a reference to the

Increase in Non-Bailable offences.

divisional returns, it is found that in the Arakan division the increase has been nearly eight per cent, in Pegu two per cent, in Tenasserim seven per cent. But as the per centage of increase of population in the divisions has been in Arakan 0.62; in Pegu 2.74; and in the Tenasserim 2.0 per cent, it follows that the largest proportional increase in Non-Bailable offences has been in Arakan, the next in Tenasserim, while in Pegu the increase has not kept pace with the population.

70. There has been a grave and abnormal increase in the crime of dacoity of which the following are the statistics for the past eight years.

BRITISH BURMA.								
Crimes.	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867
Dacoity	236	161	129	152	116	125	159	229

The excess during 1867 over the number that occurred in 1866 is no less than 70 cases, and this is due to the prevalence of the crime in the three districts of Bassein, Myan-oung and Prome, in the Pegu division. In these districts the crime of dacoity increased by eighty-nine cases over the number of the previous year, while in the remaining districts of the province the crime decreased by nineteen cases. In the three districts named there were during 1867, 189 cases of dacoity, in the remainder of British Burma there were only forty.

This unusual increase of the individual crime of dacoity was not accompanied, in the case of the three districts where it occurred with any corresponding rise in the less heinous offences. It was due therefore to exceptional causes, actively at work, and not to high prices of food, or absence of remunerative employment. The main cause of the lawless spirit dis-

played in the Prome and Myanoung districts is believed to have been the reaction of the rebellion in Upper Burma in 1866, on the turbulent of our own subjects. This led to the resuscitation of gangs of out-laws temporarily broken up in 1866, as well as to the entry of gangs of marauders from Upper Burma, especially in the first half of the year. At the close of the year the most formidable gang in our territories was completely and successfully broken up, the principal members being either killed or captured.

71. There was an increase of four cases in the crime

Increase in murder cases.

OF MURDER.

	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867
MURDER	47	39	52	52	56

Of the fifty six murders, twenty-five were prosecuted to conviction, and in four cases the culprits were killed. In one case the culprits committed suicide, and in two cases they were pronounced insane. In eight cases the accused were acquitted, one case was pending, and in fifteen cases there was no arrest. These results are somewhat better than those of 1866. Looking into the alleged causes for these murders, it seems that thirteen were from jealousy in connection with women, twenty-five were from revenge or personal animosity, one by convicts for the purpose of escape, and seventeen for plunder.

72. The following table gives the number of the remain-

Increase in other crimes.

ing crimes which require notice.

CRIME.	BRITISH BURMA.				
	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867
Robbery	121	136	144	173	198
Theft	5,123	5,176	5,294	5,649	5,801
House breaking of kinks	854	478	323	427	848
Receiving stolen property	308	366	362	474	575

The total increase of these offences during the year is 2·73 per cent not much above the rate at which the population has increased. The increase of the crime of Robbery viz : fifteen cases is more than accounted for by the returns from the Prome and Myanoung districts where the increase amounted to eighteen cases.

73. As to the disposal of the two great classes of crime, the *Non-Bailable* offences cognizable by the Police and which represent the true crime of the province, and the *Bailable* offences which are mostly misdemeanors or breaches of Local Laws brought up on summons, we find that in 1866—5,117 persons were brought to trial for 7,174 non-bailable offences, and of them 3,300 persons were convicted. In 1867—5,665 persons were brought to trial for 7,456 offences and of them 3,413 persons were convicted, that is, heinous crime increased by nearly four per cent, and the persons convicted for that class of crime were more numerous by $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent than in the previous year. The action of the Police therefore was nearly identical in both years. The proportion of Non-bailable cases brought to trial to those reported or known to have occurred was forty-nine per cent against forty-seven per cent in 1866—while the proportion of persons convicted to those brought to trial somewhat receded from 64 to 62 per cent. There were also 13,551 *Bailable* offences committed in 1867. As concerned in these 26,533 persons were brought to trial, of whom 15,037 persons or 56·6 per cent were convicted. In 1866 the number of bailable offences was 14,494. As concerned in these 31,669 persons were brought to trial and of them 20,237 persons or 64 per cent were convicted. The value of property stolen or plundered during the year amounts to Rupees 5,50,831 of which 30 per cent was recovered, a good proportion and an improvement on that of 1866 when it was 26 per cent.

74. The returns of the number of men discharged from the Force during the year either at their own desire or by orders of the Superintendents, show a want of permanency among the lower grades of the Constabulary which must considerably affect its efficiency. This is partially due to the character of the classes from whom the Police is recruited, Burmans, Karens, Shans and Tounghoos, but much of it is in consequence of the low rates of pay. The great demand in the province for unskilled labor, particularly during some seasons of the year, and in some districts, renders it a matter of difficulty to maintain the establishments. The amount at credit of the Police Superannuation Fund on the 31st December 1867, was Rupees 2,29,944. No pensions have yet been granted from the fund, though some gratuities have been so to a small extent.

75. The conduct of the Force generally has been satisfactory during the past year. In the grades above that of Constable and especially so above that of Serjeant the service attracts and retains good men, and the status held by the department in this respect is good. The cordial working of the Magistracy and Police is thoroughly maintained.

76. The services of the Superintendents and Assistants are brought to notice by the Inspector General, who acknowledges the intelligence and earnestness with which they have conducted their duties. The following officers are specially named.

Major Hamilton.
Major Duval.
Lieut. Col. Coote.
Lieut. Cook.
Captain Litchfield.
Mr. Wood.

77. The Chief Commissioner records his sense of the
 Services of the Inspector General. valuable services of the Inspector
 General, Major H. T. Duncan, who
 first organized the Force and to whom its present high state
 of efficiency is mainly due.



SECTION V.

GAOLS

78. The Inspector General of Prisons visited all the Gaols in the Tenasserim Division and those of the Pegu Division with the exception of Bassein and Henzadah, during the past year.

79. The Gaols of the Arakan Division were not inspected owing to Dr. Planck having been obliged to proceed on duty to Port Blair, Andaman Island, and his immediately succeeding transfer to the North Western Provinces.

80. The past year was the first during which the management of the Central Gaols at Rangoon and Maulmain, and of the District Gaols at Akyab and Bassein was entirely conducted by Superintendents, whose appointments were noted in para 67 of the Administration Report of last year.

81. These appointments together with that of Gaol Clerks to Central Gaols, and to 1st and 2nd Class District Gaols, the full cost of which was borne last year for the first time, necessitated an increased expenditure of Rupees 4,286-5-3 over that incurred in 1866-67 for the same purpose.

82. A great and progressive improvement in discipline and in every detail of general management has been the result in 3 of the Gaols to which Superintendents have been appointed, viz. at Rangoon, Maulmain and Bassein, at Akyab little has as yet been effected, at Rangoon intramural labor has been strictly established, and no prisoners labor outside the Gaol walls with the exception of a small conservancy gang of 46 prisoners in the town of Rangoon.

83. During the past year the health of the prisoners has shewn a most satisfactory improvement both as regards number of admissions to hospital and deaths from all causes, the latter were in the proportion of 4.65 per cent to daily average number of prisoners against 10.90 per cent in 1866.

Health.

84. This low death rate has been principally due to improvement in health of the prisoners in the two Central Gaols at Rangoon and Maulmain, which contain more than half the prisoners of the province of British Burma, the death rate in the former Gaol having been only 1.50 per cent to daily average strength and that in the latter 5.50 per cent the deaths in this Gaol are still high but are a great improvement on former years.

Low death rate.

85. The deaths from preventible causes have likewise undergone a diminution from 284 in 1866 to 99 in 1867.

Deaths from preventible causes.

86. The Gaols in which prisoners died in any considerable numbers from the principal preventible diseases viz. Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Atrophy, were Maulmain, Akyab, Prome and Toungoo.

Considerable Number who died from preventible causes were at Maulmain, Akyab, Prome and Toungoo.

87. The death rate in the Gaols of the Province ranged from 1.50 in the Rangoon Central Prison to 15.4 in the Toungoo Gaol in which latter Gaol out of a total of 10 deaths, 9 were from preventible causes.

Death rate in the Gaols of the Province.

88. The death rate at Prome was also high viz. 10.20 per cent.

Death rate at Prome.

89. The unhealthiness of the new Gaol at Toungoo which was remarked upon in last year's Administration Report at para 73 has continued during the past year, and it is much to be

Unhealthiness of the new Gaol at Toungoo.

feared that the conditions which cause it to be unhealthy are permanently connected with the unsuitability of the buildings for this country, and for Burman prisoners who previous to imprisonment had always been accustomed to sleep in Bamboo houses thoroughly ventilated and raised above the surface of the ground.

90. The gross cost of maintenance under all heads including Inspection of the Gaols has been decreased by the sum of Rupees 2,141-10-11, this is most satisfactory, it shows that there has been good economy in management which notwithstanding the high prices which ranged last year ; an increased Prison population ; and new charges for establishment amounting to Rupees 4,286-5-3, has reduced the gross cost as above stated.

(Gross Cost of Maintenance.

91. The sum of Rupees 53,916-10-9 has been realized and paid to the Imperial Revenue by the Gaols of the Province during the past year, being an increase of Rupees 13,232-9-0 over the amount paid in 1866-67.

Revenue realized and paid into Treasury.

92. The total profits paid into the treasury under this head would have been much larger had Gaol Manufactures been proportionally as successful and profitable in all Gaols as they proved to be in the Rangoon Central Gaol. There was a considerable falling off in the proceeds of Gaol Manufactures in the Maulmain Central Prison where the sum realized on that account amounted to only Rupees 6,173-7-2 against Rupees 9,255-15-9 in the previous year, the steady decline of Gaol Manufactures at Maulmain is much to be regretted as without regular employment intramurally, Prison discipline cannot be maintained.

Progress of Manufacture.

93. This deterioration is principally attributable to the stagnation of trade generally at Maulmain and the consequent difficulty of disposing of articles of Prison Manufacture at even moderately remunerative rates.

94. In the Bassein Gaol, Manufactures have made good progress, the sum of Rupees 2,258-7-1 having been realized and paid into the treasury on this account against Rupees 459-5-0 in 1866-67 a most satisfactory result when it is borne in mind that Manufactures were attempted for the first time in 1866. Intramural labor has made no progress in the Akyab Gaol the sum paid into the treasury viz Rupees 3,366-7-1 profits of Gaol Manufactures, being rather less than the sum paid in 1866-67.

95. The net cost including all sources of expenditure has been reduced by the sum of Rupees 13,565-0-2 as compared with 1866-67 this has resulted from the great success which attended the introduction of Manufactures in the Rangoon Central Prison where the actual Cash profits amounted to Rupees 34,182-11-0. The total expended after deducting the Revenue realized amount to Rupees 2,00,656-15-10 and the net cost of each Prisoner to Rupees 56-15-11.

96. There has been a great improvement in Gaol Gardens during the year. At Akyab, Sandoway, Bassein, and Toungoo all the vegetable diet supplied to the prisoners was provided from the Gaol Gardens, and at Bassein and Akyab there was a surplus which realized at the former Gaol Rupees 132-12-0 and at the latter Rupees 148-7-0.

97. The Maulmain Gaol Garden produced 75,000 lbs. weight of vegetables against 29,218 lbs. in 1866-67.

98. The Escapes have been about the same as last year
Escapes same as last year. viz. 62 against 64 in 1866-67, of
 these 41 remain uncaptured which
 is even a larger proportion than last year. The escapes have
 been from the smaller Gaols. From the Central Gaols of
 Rangoon and Maulmain, and from the district Gaols of
 Akyab and Bassein, there have been only 6 escapes against
 34 in 1866-67 which testifies to the more careful manage-
 ment of these Gaols under the Superintendents appointed in
 1866.

99. A good commencement has been made in education
Education in the Rangoon and Bassein Gaols,
 in the former Gaol an English class
 has been established composed of well conducted young Bur-
 man prisoners and has been attended with most satisfactory
 results, and in Bassein, a class for instruction in the vernacular
 has been commenced.

100. The chain has been removed from all Gaols around
Discontinuance of Night Chain. which there is a good wall. In the
 Rangoon Central Gaol the Chain has
 been entirely dispensed with.

101. Prisoners have been classified and are rewarded by
Prisoners classified and reward-
ed for good conduct. having their irons removed for good
 conduct.

102. A record of each prisoner's character and conduct
Record of each Prisoner's con-
duct &c. kept on a history ticket. is kept on a history ticket on which
 is recorded sentence and date, crime
 and class of employment, rewards, punishments, admissions
 to hospitals.

103. The following statement shews the statistics of the
General Statistics. several Gaols for the year.

Statistics of Gaols and Lock-ups of the Province

1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
DIVISION.	District Gaols and Lock-ups.	Average daily number of all classes of criminal prisoners, throughout the year.		Total number of deaths during the year.		Rate of deaths per cent.		Gross amount on account of cost for prisoners on every account except building.		Average cost on account of each prisoner, for the year on every acct. except building.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
ARAKAN.	Akyab ..	290	5	19	..	6.5	..	25,206	9 9	85	7 1
	Ramree ..	279	1	17	..	6.0	..	8,352	8 3	29	18 3
	Sandoway ..	201	1	4	..	2.0	..	7,272	8 0	36	0 0
	Total ..	770	7	40	..	5.14	..	40,831	10 0	52	8 9
PEGU.	Rangoon ..	1,050	12	20	1	1.90	7.6	75,804	2 7	71	6 1
	Bassein ..	142	2	8	..	5.5	..	12,743	12 9	88	11 7
	Prome ..	274	6	28	..	10.2	..	21,374	11 9	76	5 5
	Myanoung and Henzadah ..	78	2	1	..	1.2	..	8,436	4 0	105	7 3
	Toungoo ..	65	..	10	..	15.4	..	8,275	14 8	130	6 11
	Thayetmyo ..	15	..	..	..	..	..	2,141	15 7	142	12 8
	Total ..	1,624	22	67	1	4.13	4.54	1,28,776	13 4	78	2 9
TENASSERIM.	Maulmain ..	1,016	13	56	..	5.52	0	59,184	14 4	57	8 3
	Tavoy ..	12	..	..	..	..	..	2,019	9 0	168	4 9
	Mergui ..	16	1	..	..	..	..	2,075	12 4	122	1 8
	Martaban ..	39	1	..	..	..	..	3,017	14 7	75	11 4
	Total ..	1,083	15	56	..	5.17	..	66,298	2 3	60	6 1
	Grand Total ..	3,477	44	163	1	4.6	2.2	2,35,906	9 7	60	15 11

of British Burma for the Year 1867-68.

8			9			10			11			12				13 14			
Amount of actual cash earnings by prisoners on every acct.			Value of labor supplied to P. W. D., and estimated by that Dept.			Estimated amount of other labor by convicts, not including that of in-door.			Estimated value of any convict labor, not paid for in cash, and not included in any previous col.			GARDEN.				Amount at which produce is valued if cash is received it is included in col. 8 as well as in this col.	No. of escapes.	No. of re-entries.	
R.s.	A.	P.	R.s.	A.	P.	R.s.	A.	P.	R.s.	A.	P.	R.s.	A.	P.	R.s.				A.	P.
3,366	7	1	.....			3,228	12	0	5,475	0	0	1,186	4	0	1,036	2	9	3	1
686	11	9	.....			1,291	8	0	2,224	4	0	1,642	8	0	341	10	11	3	3
503	12	3	.....			2,224	4	0	2,737	8	0	547	8	0	106	4	0	4	..
4,556	15	1	.....			6,744	8	0	10,436	12	0	3,376	4	0	1,784	1	8	10	4
60,119	4	9	.....			11,019	8	0	16,607	8	0	1,469	0	0	1,703	7	10	4	4
2,531	6	2	.....			1,291	8	0	2,555	0	0	1,642	8	0	366	10	8	..	4
5,618	0	0	.....			5,668	4	0	3,558	12	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	12	11
210	0	0	.....			1,363	4	0	347	8	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	5	..
687	12	1	.....			1,878	8	0	730	0	0	345	0	0	399	14	8	7	2
0	0	0	.....			717	8	0	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	0	0	9	2
69,166	7	0	.....			21,638	8	0	23,798	12	0	3,456	8	0	2,470	1	2	37	23
21,200	10	8	.....			2,296	0	0	15,877	8	0	1,095	0	0	2,500	0	0	6	2
195	14	0	.....			287	0	0	182	8	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	..
215	11	0	.....			215	4	0	273	12	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	1	..
..	..	..	.....			358	12	0	638	12	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	8	2
21,612	3	8	..	..	..	3,157	0	0	16,972	8	0	1,095	0	0	2,500	0	0	14	4
95,335	9	9	..	..	..	31,540	0	0	51,208	0	0	7,927	12	0	6,754	2	10	62	31

104. Dr. Planck conducted the duties of the Department for 9 Months and Dr. Kelly for 3.

105. The late Inspector General Dr. Planck has placed on record his opinion to the effect that a more earnest willing conscientious worker than Dr. Nisbet, Superintendent of the Bassein Gaol, could not be desired as Superintendent of any Gaol.

106. Dr. C. Planck was the first Inspector General of Prisons in British Burma and took up his appointment in the end of 1864, he has now been promoted to the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner in the North Western Provinces. The Chief Commissioner cannot allow Dr. Planck's connection with this province to cease without placing on record the high sense he has of Dr. Planck's qualifications and the industry with which he labored in his department. Dr. Kelly who has succeeded him has well earned his promotion by the good order and healthy state of the prisoners which prevails in the Rangoon Gaol, and the highly satisfactory progress that has been made in remunerative prison labor.



SECTION VI.

R E V E N U E .

107. The principal items of Imperial revenue are embraced in the heads shewn in the following table. To represent English money 10 Rs. may be taken as equal to 1 £ sterling.

Items of Imperial Revenue.

The figures for 1866-67 are also entered, but as that year was in some respects a short one, owing to the change in the financial year, the figures for the preceding year, are also shown.

The figures for all three years are taken from the corrected regular revenue statements.

From a comparison of the items, it will be seen that the total estimated demand for 1867-68 amounts to Rs. 106,89,697 which is an increase over the preceding short year of Rs. 14,82,639 and of Rs. 6,52,365 over the full year 1865-66. The total revenue demand of the three last years comes to Rs. 299,34,087. giving an average of 99,78,029, so that the revenue demand for last year, is over the average of the three past years by more than seven lakhs or £ 70,000.

The imposition of the License tax, the enhancement of Export duty on Rice, and the levying of Coast light dues have contributed to this result.

ITEMS OF REVENUE DEMAND.

	Total demand for 1865-66 for 1866-67.		Total demand for 1866-67.		Increase in 1867-68. in 1867-68.		Decrease in 1867-68. in 1867-68.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land including collections on Bees Wax, Edible Birds Nests, and Palm leaf thatch,	29,73,477	30,66,874	30,98,088	29,214				
2. Fisheries,	5,23,624	5,26,267	5,39,027	12,760				
3. Salt,	51,066	53,080	57,527	34,447				
4. Capitation Tax, and Land assessment in lieu	31,01,216	21,51,200	22,02,423	51,223				
5. Excise, including net profit on sale of Opium,	8,39,069	8,76,852	9,30,002	53,150				
6. Customs, including Fines and Confiscations,	19,10,725	12,04,158	20,12,656	8,08,508				
7. Marine,	37,425	50,606	42,057	..				
8. Forest Revenue including Excise on Foreign Timber,	9,08,134	5,51,860	7,56,692	2,04,882				8,549
9. Stamps, Revenue and Judicial,	3,69,345	3,81,585	4,28,437	46,852				
10. Postage Stamps,	53,707	55,991	70,095	14,104				
11. Income Tax,	13,211	..	..	..	
License Tax,	..	..	1,37,593	1,37,593				
12. Gaol Manufactures,	23,692	40,684	95,335	54,651				
13. Coast Lights,	..	..	35,427	35,427				
14. School Fees,	..	3,168	4,509	1,341				
15. All other items,	2,15,607	2,25,395	1,96,745	..				28,650
16. Imperial Revenue received by P. W. Department..	22,034	19,343	55,084	35,741				..
Total Rupees,	100,37,332	92,07,058	106,89,697	15,19,888				37,199

The difference between the figures shewn here and those given in para 31 of the Preface arises from Rs. 55,084 or 25,508 being subsequently added as P. W. Receipts.

108. The only item shewing diminution which calls for
 Decrease in Marine remark is Marine, this is not an
 actual decrease, inasmuch as Rupees
 24,000 being annual rent for the dock yard at Rangoon, have
 been transferred to Public Works Department Receipts.

109. Land Revenue forms the most important item of
 Land Revenue. Imperial revenue in this Province.
 The increase in 1867-68 over the
 previous year is Rupees 29,214 and over that of 1865-66, Rupees
 1,22,611 the developement of this source of Revenue
 continues steady. The year of review has not been altogether
 favorable to the progress of cultivation, in the Akyab district,
 there was an estimated decrease of over Rupees 30,000, at-
 tributed to the loss of Buffaloes.

This loss is not quite made good by the increase in the
 Pegu division, in Tenasserim, the increase however has been
 considerable, amounting to over Rs. 30,000. The Commissioner
 remarks, the increase in Land revenue in the Tenasserim di-
 vision is attributable to enhanced rates and increase of culti-
 vation of Rice in Martaban, to extended cultivation generally
 and more correct measurements in Tavoy and Mergui, while
 in the Shwègyeen district the increase of cultivation is assigned
 to reduction of rates and to the higher price of paddy, offering
 a stimulus to the cultivation of Rice.

110. Under Fisheries there is a decrease apparent in
 Fisheries. the Arakan division, in the year pre-
 ceding a diminution was also shewn.

There was an increase in the Tenasserim division under
 this head. But it is from the Rivers and Lagoons of Pegu
 the greatest amount of tax on fisheries is raised, large quan-
 tities of Ngapee or fish paste are prepared annually for ex-
 port to Upper Burma.

The fish tax in the Pegu division realized Rupees 4,40,872 in the year of review, being an increase of above 10,000 Rupees over the previous year.

111. There has been an increase in the manufacture of salt in each of the divisions, this article of consumption is manufactured by boiling brine in earthen vessels and in iron cauldrons—it forms an article of export from Pegu to Upper Burma.

112. There has been an increase of over half a lakh of Rupees or £ 5,000 under excise, the duration of the licenses for the farming of some of the items has now been extended from one to three years, this has raised the value of the monopoly.

113. The greatest increase of all the items is observable in Customs, but this will be treated of under *Trade*.

114. The Marine receipts were realized chiefly from the sale of coal and stores, the amounts realized by freight in Government vessels is trifling. The diminution of receipts has already been noted as arising from the transfer of the rent levied on the Docks at Rangoon to the Public Works Department.

115. The Forest returns shew greater activity in the timber trade, the export of this article is chiefly confined to Maulmain.

116. In Stamps there has been an increment of nearly half a lakh accruing chiefly from the enhancement of the rates by Act XXV of 1837, but litigation appears not to have been affected to any appreciable extent.

117. The revenue derived from Postage Stamps is small. The Post Office is an institution not as yet appreciated by the natives of the country who travel but little and whose transactions are chiefly limited to the towns or villages in which they reside. News and Mercantile transactions beyond the province it may be said are matters of indifference to the mass.

Increase in Postage Stamps.

118. The License tax is estimated to yield over one lakh and a quarter but it is doubtful if so much will be realized as £ 13,759.

License Tax.

119. Gaol manufactures shew a creditable increase, the profits accrue chiefly in the Rangoon Central Prison, where intramural labor is now thoroughly established.

Gaol Manufactures.

120. The Coast light dues form a new element in the list of Imperial revenue—it is doubtful whether the yield will for some years to come cover the cost of establishments and repairs.

Light dues receipts.

121. The Sales of Waste land were inconsiderable, only 402 acres were sold during the year for Rupees 1006.

Waste land sold.

122. The actual cash Collections of Imperial revenue for the year under review amounted to Rupees 105,33,430, or £1,053,343.

Collections.

123. The amount recommended for remission on account of draught, inundations, old age and other causes was Rupees 1,44,838, or £14,483.

Remissions.

124. The balance uncollected on 30th June 1868 was Rupees 11,429 or £1,142.

Balance.

125. Only 14 Revenue defaulters were imprisoned for periods under one month, and 2 under 3 months.

Defaulters.

126. Owing to the paucity of Officers not so much progress was made during the past year in revenue settlement operations as had been hoped for, only in the Myanoung and Akyab districts could separate Officers be devoted to this important work, Captain Lloyd the Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon, has met with considerable success in getting the people to accept leases, Captain Browne Deputy Commissioner Amherst, has also been exerting himself in this important matter. These leases are granted for a term of years, generally 5 or 10 and any re-adjustment of rate of tax that may be necessary is made at the time of Settlement. At the close of the past year there were 4,57,976 acres of Rice land under lease.

Settlements and Leases.

127. The following is a Statement of the receipts on account of Local taxes for 1867-68 and shews an increase of Rupees 24,138 or £2,413 over the previous year and of Rupees 6,780 or £ 678 over Rupees 1865-66.

Local Taxes.

DIVISIONS.	Port Dues.	Municipal.	Bazaars.	Ferries.	Rent on Town Lots.	Sale of Town Land.	5 per cent. cess.	Receipts in P. W. D.	Miscellaneous.	Total of Local Funds.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rs.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Arakan	25,984	8,942	8,849	3,502	1,452	..	43,101	2236	6,669	98,499
Pegu	1,00,772	1,74,454	76,769	9,976	63,636	1,11,437	90,351		18,473	6,45,868
Tenasserim ..	34,342	61,789	25,913	1,380	..	1,614	33,623		1,333	1,59,994
Total 1867-68..	1,61,098	2,45,185	1,11,531	14,858	65,088	1,13,051	1,67,075		26,475	9,04,361
" 1868-67..	1,38,064	2,25,569	90,594	12,804	59,526	1,67,389	1,50,658		35,625	8,30,228
Increase	23,034	19,616	20,937	2,054	5,562	..	16,417		..	24,138
Decrease .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	54,332	..		9,150	..
Total 1865-66..	2,07,940	2,32,954	89,758	11,117	53,088	1,64,945	1,09,719		23,105	8,97,531

128 The following statement shows at a glance the area, population, and cultivation also Imperial and Local Revenue Demand for each division in 1867-68 as compared with 1866-67. The total for 1865-66 is added.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DIVISIONS.	Area in Square Miles.	Population number of Souls.	Number of Townships.	Computed Area under cultivation.	Total Imperial Demand.	Total demand on account of Local taxes.	Grand Total of Demand Imperial and Local.
				Acrea.	Rupees.		
Arakan	18,630	4,45,483	16	4,15,517	18,78,428	98,499	19,76,927
Pegu	33,440	1,482,014	79	1,172,983	67,60,063	6,45,868	74,05,931
Tenasserim	38,000	46,48,15	31	3,68,135	20,51,206	1,60,004	22,11,210
Total 1867-68	90,070	2,392,312	126	1,956,636	*106,89,697	9,04,371	115,94,068
Total 1866-67	90,070	2,322,518	126	1,930,381	92,07,058	8,80,223	100,87,281
Increase .. . . .	..	69,794	..	26,257	14,82,639	24,138	15,06,787
Decrease .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1865-66	90,070	2,273,049	126	1,850,513	100,37,332	8,97,581	109,34,913

The aggregate of Imperial and Local taxes for 1867-68 comes to Rupees 1,15,94,068 or £ 1,159,406 which is a total increase over the previous year of Rupees 15,06,787 or £ 1,50,678.

The population being 2,392,312 gives an average of taxation per head of 4.84 Rupees or 9s. 7½d. and allowing 5 persons to each family gives an average taxation of Rupees 24.1 or £2. 8s. 1½d. per family—which is believed to be a higher rate than prevails in any other province in British India.

129. The Chief Commissioner's thanks are due to the several District Officers through whose exertions the revenue has been collected with so little pressure on the people. Captains Lloyd and Browne also deserve mention for the attention they have paid to Revenue Settlement operations.

* NOTE.—Coast Light dues and P. W. D., receipts included in Pegu demand.

SECTION VII.

TRADE.

130. The year under review ended on the 31st March last and consisted of the usual period of 12 months. The returns for 1866-67 were for eleven months only.

Duration of year.

131. On the 11th March 1867—20 days previous to the close of the financial year of 1866-67 the new Customs Act XVII of 1867 came into force. By its enactments the duty on Rice and other grain was increased 50 per cent and a small addition was made to the rates levied on some other articles of Export while on several of those Imported inconsiderable augmentations in rates were also made. But on many important commodities of Export and Import the rates of duty were either reduced or altogether removed. The result of the working of the Act has been very satisfactory. A considerable addition was made to the Revenue of the province, during the year, the trade in goods upon which enhanced rates were levied was affected in no appreciable degree and the export and import of those goods subjected either to reduction or total removal of duty considerably increased.

Operation of Act XVII of 1867.

132. The general increase on both the Exports and Imports of the Province during 1867-68 may be considered satisfactory, when the continued depression which existed in trade throughout the world be taken into account.

General increase satisfactory.

133. Our relations with Upper Burma were placed on a firmer footing by the new treaty concluded in October last, as exemplified by the rapid increase in the value of the business done with that country in the past year, being just double that of the

Relations with Upper Burma.

preceding year—and it is expected that, not only will the direct trade increase year by year, but a large through traffic will be carried on with Western China, as means of communication are opened out, and our goods become introduced to the knowledge of the people. The latter is the object of the present Mission under Captain Sladen.

Captain Sladen's Mission.

134. The aggregate of the Exports by sea during the year under review was but little above that of 1866-67, but if we separate the Treasure from the Merchandise the latter exhibits an increase of no less than Rs. 46,37,136, there being a falling off in the value of the former exported of Rs. 39,93,135, or deducting the increase in imported treasure (20 lakhs) there was still a decline in the export treasure of nearly 20 lakhs.

135. Of the Exports, the principal items displaying an improvement are as follows :—

Exports showing an increase.

Cutch,	Maunds	84,185	Rs. 8,80,948
Hides,	No.	73,913	„ 58,187
Ivory,	Maunds	140	„ 35,779
Jade,	„	3,761	„ 3,04,725
Lead,	„	5,532	„ 57,000
Rice and Paddy,	Tons	77,816	„ 22,94,256
Timber,	„	12,123	„ 3,28,672
Miscellaneous,	...		„ 10,95,128

Exports with a decrease.

While the following have a decrease :—

Cotton, raw,	Maunds	12,486	Rs. 3,31,463
Orpiment,	„	605	„ 11,329
Petroleum,	„	2,886	„ 21,638
Precious stones,	....		„ 13,815

Tobacco, ...	Rs. 37,624
Treasure, Government, ...	,, 9,82,000
Do. Private Parties,	,, 30,11,153

136. The sea-borne Imports of 1867-68 in comparison with those of the previous year Imports by Sea considerably augmented. evince a very important augmentation in favor of the year under review—Merchandise being about 53 lakhs, and Specie about 20 lakhs, or taking into account the eleven, and twelve, months respectively the *real* increase is

Merchandise, ...	Rs. 30,15,911
Treasure, ...	,, 12,09,272

The most considerable improvement in Imports is shown

Imports with an increase in :—

ARTICLES	QUANTITY	VALUE
		Rupces
Cotton Twist and Yarn,	lbs 1,159,115	9,91,391
Gunny Bags,	No 909,731	2,56,931
Cotton Piece Goods,	Pieces 525,251	20,03,802
Silk do.	" 97,316	7,32,778
Woollen do.	" 14,104	1,19,701
Spirits, Wines, Beer, &c	Gallons 49,240	2,33,016
Treasure, Private Parties,		19,22,717
Miscellaneous,		19,90,138

The following articles show a decided decrease: -

Imports with a decrease

Betel-nut	Rs. 88,576
Crockery,	,, 77,712
Cutlery,	,, 36,125
Raw Silk lbs. 33,408	,, 1,75,212
Timber, Thane 356	,, 19,712
Tobacco, Mds. 58,313	,, 6,09,839

137. With reference to Rice trade of the Province, it is observable that this article is not now so much exported to the Eastward as in some former exceptional years: it appears a large Rice trade with China, &c.

and increasing traffic in this grain is being carried on between the Straits', Chinese and other Ports of the Eastern Seas, and Saigon and Bangkok. It is not, however, probable that the Rice grown in Cochin China and Siam will extensively compete in the European Markets with the produce of British Burma.

138. In the accompanying table, embracing both the Sea-borne and Inland trade of the Province, is shown the value of Exports and Imports, and amounts of Customs' duty realized in each Division of the Province during the year as compared with 1866-67, and, as the latter was an imperfect year, the totals for 1865-66 are also noted to enable a fairer estimate to be arrived at :—

DIVISIONS.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Total.	Customs' dues realized.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARAKAN. 1865-66	83,30,288	76,35,730	1,59,66,018	3,79,579
1866-67	51,27,193	51,34,916	1,05,62,109	2,93,367
1867-68	47,02,036	72,93,021	1,19,95,057	4,37,129
TENASSERIM. 1865-66	1,01,03,873	85,08,909	1,86,12,782	1,18,042
1866-67	65,25,816	66,64,925	1,31,90,741	1,13,196
1867-68	68,29,481	70,59,562	1,38,89,043	1,46,565
PEGU—LAND & SEA. 1865-66	3,72,49,697	3,56,24,820	7,28,74,517	13,97,742
1866-67	2,74,74,873	2,77,66,836	5,52,41,709	7,82,854
1867-68	3,60,64,835	3,75,60,938	7,36,25,773	14,08,045
Grand Total. 1865-66	5,56,83,858	5,17,69,459	10,74,53,317	18,95,368
1866-67	3,94,27,882	3,95,66,677	7,89,94,559	11,89,417
1867-68	4,75,96,352	5,19,13,521	9,95,09,873	19,91,739
Increase as compared with 1866-67	81,68,470	1,23,46,844	2,05,15,314	8,02,322
do. do. 1865-66	..	1,44,062	..	96,376
Decrease do. do.	80,87,506	..	79,43,444	..

From the foregoing it will be seen there was a very considerable increase in the aggregate of the trade of 1867-68 over 1866-67, but the Exports in comparison with 1865-66 show a heavy decline, which is owing to the great falling off in the trade of the Arakan and Tenasserim Divisions, the former being to the extent of Rs. 36,28,252, the latter Rs. 32,74,392, and in Pegu the smaller, but still important, sum of Rs. 11,84,862.

Comparative retrospect.
Exports.

In Arakan and Tenasserim Imports, also, exhibit a falling off, but this is more than counter-balanced by the increase in the Pegu Division.

Imports.

The addition of nearly a lakh of Rupees to the Customs, Dues realized is attributable the enhanced rates levied.

Customs duty.

139. The Statements as under give the parts of the world with which the sea-borne trade of British Burma is carried on, grouped as follows :—

Sea-borne trade, parts of the World with which carried on.

Home Ports—within the territory of the Government of India.

All Foreign Ports—including Aden and the Straits' Settlements.

And the Ports of the Province itself.

EXPORTS OF BRITISH BURMA.

		HOME PORTS.	FOREIGN PORTS.	BRITISH BURMA PORTS.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Value in Rupees.	Value in Rupees.	Value in Rupees.	Value in Rupees.
Merchandise.	1866-67	69,44,492	123,28,111	38,68,014	231,40,617
	1867-68	74,78,753	160,19,920	42,79,080	277,77,753
Treasure.	1866-67	69,07,024	3,81,909	17,41,641	90,30,574
	1867-68	28,56,126	2,75,157	19,06,138	50,37,421
Grand Total	1866-67	138,51,516	127,10,020	56,09,655	321,71,191
	1867-68	103,34,879	162,95,077	61,85,218	328,15,174
	Increase...		35,85,057	5,75,563	6,48,983
	Decrease...	35,16,637	..	..	..

IMPORTS OF BRITISH BURMA.

Merchandise,	1866-67	142,72,821	72,07,374	40,72,658	255,52,848
	1867-68	163,34,063	105,24,546	40,32,564	308,91,773
Treasure,	1866-67	165,96,902	6,08,465	11,79,951	88,80,818
	1867-68	80,26,771	7,77,586	15,47,079	108,51,486
Grand Total	1866-67	208,69,723	78,10,839	52,52,604	339,33,166
	1867-68	243,61,484	113,02,132	55,79,643	412,43,209
Increase		34,91,711	34,91,293	3,27,039	73,10,043
Decrease . . . .		..	..	..	..

The above show that the total value of the Import trade is in excess of the Exports to the extent of Rs. 84,28,035 as compared with Rupees 16,71,965 for the eleven months of 1866-67.

140. The total value of Exports, and Imports in-land and sea-borne, in 1867-68 was Rs. 9,95,09,873 which is Rs. 75,36,806 above the average of the last 5 years, including 1867-68. The increase in the last, over the first, year of the term is Rupees 2,90,19,621, the increment being in Pegu and Tenasserim, Arakan exhibiting a falling off. The value of the trade is, however, less than in 1864-65—by Rs. 39,07,465, the decrease being observable in Arakan and Tenasserim, while Pegu shows a steady increase—1866-67 be it remembered being an incomplete year. The progress of Pegu is but natural, considering the advantages it possesses over the other Divisions by having a navigable river on which to convey its commerce into the heart of Upper Burma

141. As regards Customs' duty the receipts in 1867-68 show an increase over the previous year of eleven months of Rs. 8,20,322, and over the average of the last 5 years of Rs. 2,32,469—an

Customs' Dues.

increase is also visible over 1865-66 of Rs. 96,376—but there is an unfavorable comparison with the year 1864-65 by Rs. 46,917.

142. The Exports (*by sea*) of 1867-68 displaying a decrease on the average of the five years are :—

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value.
Copper	Maunds 322	Rs. 14,949
Cotton, raw.. .. .	" 26,581	" 8,78,227
Orpiment	" 647	" 21,403
Petroleum	" 22,276	" 86,719
Rice and Paddy	Tons 45,584	" 32,17,491
Precious Stones.. .. .	"	" 82,952
Stick-lac.. .. .	Maunds 1,114	" 15,940
Timber	Tons 24,076	" 16,00,276
Treasure.	"	" 8,55,721

The principal fluctuations in Exports have taken place in Cotton, Cutch, Petroleum, Rice and Paddy, Timber, and Treasure ;

Fluctuations in Exports.

it is somewhat remarkable that no one article has shown a steady annual increase during the last 5 years. This, in a measure, is owing to the dullness of trade in 1866-67 and 1867-68, but many articles which improved in 1864-65 exhibit a falling off in the subsequent year (1865-66) which was the most important for the whole period.

143. The undernoted figures show that the value of *Merchandise* imported *by sea* in the year under review was much in excess of any previous year; but in *Treasure* there is a considerable diminution both on the average total and on those of the first three years of the period included in the return :—

Increase in Merchandise.

Decrease on amount of Treasure.

YEARS.	Merchandise.	Treasure.
1863-64	1,75,55,174	1,07,51,523
1864-65	2,45,55,973	1,70,47,418
1865-66	2,64,49,447	1,80,64,949
1866-67	2,55,52,847	83,80,318
1867-68	3,08,91,773	1,03,51,436
Total..	12,50,05,214	6,45,95,644
Average..	2,50,01,042	1,29,19,129

144. The following list exhibits the articles of Import *by sea* in 1867-68 which have an increase over the average of the five years ending 1867-68.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	1867-68.		Average of 5 years.		Increase.	
		Quantity	Value Rupees.	Quantity	Value Rupees.	Quantity	Value Rupees.
Betel-nuts	Mds.	177,100	14,02,87	153,344	11,34,806	23,756	2,68,073
Cotton Twist & Yarn	Lbs.	3,293,412	38,75,90	3,096,085	25,80,864	1,197,327	12,95,039
Cutlery	..	..	2,10,07	..	1,67,751	..	42,324
Piecec Goods, Cotton	Pieces	1,696,161	66,79,97	243,842	51,64,339	452,319	15,15,633
Do. Silk	"	465,112	26,69,48	423,560	24,72,795	41,552	1,96,686
Do. Woollen	"	45,382	12,83,82	40,946	11,81,717	4,436	1,92,105
Spirituous Liquors	Galls	70,042	4,49,83	49,006	3,46,654	21,036	1,03,182
Wines, Beers, &c.	"	374,454	7,92,98	336,426	6,38,535	38,028	1,54,449
Sugar	Mds.	36,911	3,53,96	32,041	3,12,388	4,870	41,574
Timber	Tons	3,723	2,00,55	2,996	1,64,213	726	36,339
Tobacco	Mds.	130,333	14,79,89	143,877	12,96,269	..	1,83,628
Miscellaneous	..	..	95,28,58	..	71,34,853	..	23,93,730
Total..	..	..	2,89,27,941	..	2,25,95,184	..	63,32,762

And the undermentioned those which show a decrease :
Imports with a decrease.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	1867-68.		Average of 5 years.		Decrease.	
		Quantity.	Value Rupees.	Quantity.	Value Rupees.	Quantity.	Value Rupees.
Crockery, .. ..	..	..	1,60,100	..	1,91,984	..	31,884
Gunny bags,	No.	3,586,526	10,88,488	4,238,006	13,78,363	651,480	2,89,865
Hardware, .. ..	..	..	2,15,365	..	2,45,046	..	29,681
Silk, raw,	Lbs.	68,294	4,99,874	92,334	5,90,475	24,040	90,601
Treasure, Govt. ..	..	..	3,40,890	..	5,37,175	..	1,96,785
Do. Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parties, .. ..	..	..	1,00,11,046	..	1,23,81,954	..	23,70,908
Total..	..	..	1,23,15,268	..	1,53,24,987	..	30,09,724

INLAND TRADE OF PEGU.

145. The Inland Trade of this Division is carried on with Upper Burma viâ Thayet-myo, on the Irrawaddy, and Toungoo, on the Sittoung river—and all goods in transit are passed free of duty through the Frontier Custom Houses at these stations.

146 The value of the traffic is set forth in the following statistics :—

PLACES.		EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
THAYET-MYO.	1866-67	64,73,319	47,01,379	111,74,698
	1867-68	138,23,069	98,09,843	236,32,912
TOUNGGOO.	1866-67	7,83,372	9,32,132	17,15,504
	1867-68	9,58,109	8,60,469	18,18,578

From which it will be observed, that whilst the trade viâ Thayet-myo has more than doubled, that by the Toungoo route has not at all increased, if it be remembered that the official year of 1866-67 was only eleven months. This is attributable to the difficulties in navigating the Sittoung river. The aggregate shows Rs. 254,51,490 for the past year against Rs, 128,90,202 for the anterior eleven months.

147. It may not be uninteresting to note here the progress of our inland trade since the frontier duties on the British side were removed in June 1863 :—

YEAR.		EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64.	.. .. .	68,27,788	49,61,549	112,89,837
1864-65.	.. .. .	88,53,465	63,66,324	152,19,789
1865-66.	.. .. .	88,48,990	72,55,063	155,99,053
1866-67 (11 months)	.. .. .	72,56,691	56,33,511	128,90,202
1867-68.	.. .. .	147,81,178	106,70,312	254,51,490
A gross of		458,68,112	348,86,759	804,49,871
And an average of		91,12,622	69,77,352	160,89,974

148. The trade during 1866-67 was affected to a great extent by the rebellion in Upper Burma, the chief falling off being in the produce of that country itself, (Imports), which would, as a matter of course be much interfered with by the armed bands of lawless men traversing the various districts. But since the country has become more settled the trade has improved with rapid strides, and for the past 12 months the increase is, on Exports 60·97 per cent, and Imports 65·42, over the average of the last five years. This is very satisfactory, and without doubt, further impetus will be given to the trade in the future by the reduction in the duty under new Treaty to 5 per cent ad valorem on all goods excepting Earth Oil, Timber and Precious Stones, which are Royal monopolies.

149. The establishment of a Civil Court under our Political Agent for the decision of cases between British subjects, and the firmer basis secured by the revised treaty, will all tend to insure confidence and make trade more brisk—but the teeming cities of China remain to be reached and the vast inland trade of that province directed down the Irrawaddy rather than through the tempestuous seas which wash the southern coasts of Asia.

150. Under this Treaty, also, the British Government stipulates that it will not re-impose the frontier duty, abolished by the Treaty of 1862, so long as there is no increase made in the per centage leviable by the Burmese Government.

151. By Article VIII of the Treaty under notice free trade is allowed in the Import and Export of Gold and Silver Bullion.

152. Under the Treaty with the King of Burma all goods imported into Rangoon and declared through the Custom House or export to the territories of Upper Burma, and also to China, are chargeable with a duty of one per cent only. This reduced duty is levied as an encouragement to the traders, and more for the purpose of securing an account of the value of such goods than for the revenue realized.

The undernoted Statements furnish the amounts of goods so declared during the year under review and the previous one and exhibit a considerable increase, which is attributable to the more settled state of the country; the firm basis on which the treaty engagements are now placed; and to the reduction and regulation of Customs' dues on the Burmese side.

FOR MANDALAY.

YEARS.	Value.	Duty assessed in accordance with the Treaty with Burma.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
1866-67.	5,322	473
1867-68.	50,127	501
Increase,...	44,805	..

FOR CHINA.

ARTICLES.	Value.	Duty.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, ..	5,494	55
Figured Silk do. ..	280	3
Total..	5,774	58

153. The Chief Commissioner's best thanks are due to the following officers.
Services acknowledged.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

R. S. Edwards, Esquire.

W. Twemlow, Esquire.

C. J. Brown, Esquire.

G. F. Wells, Esquire.

SECTION VIII.

EDUCATION.

154. The total number of Schools Government has aided in the Province is 181 and the total number of pupils in them is estimated at 5,274, against 151 Schools and 5,271 pupils last year. The total number of pupils can only be stated approximately, 18 of the Schools having furnished no returns. The number of Government Schools remains the same, 4. There is therefore an increase of 30 in the number of aided Schools. The principal increase is in the Lower class or village Schools. The original number has been increased by means of branch schools which have now become independent ; and the grant-in-aid formerly expended on the original schools has been distributed amongst all, the amount allotted to each school being thus considerably reduced.

Two new schools have been opened during the year under the Grant-in-aid system : viz. a Boy's school at Henzadah and a Girl's school at Rangoon both under the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel : *Three other schools have begun to receive aid from Government, two at Toungoo and one at Ramree. Two schools resigned their Grants, during the year viz. the "English and Burmese school" at Toungoo, and the "Morton Lane School" at Maulmain, both under American Missionaries. These schools are still carried on, independently of Government, no grant has been applied for owing to the absence at present of the "adequate management" required by the Grant-in-aid Rules.*

155. The schools in the Province have been classified as follows.

Classification of Schools.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

AIDED SCHOOLS COMPRISING

1. Middle class schools.
2. Lower class schools.

3. Monastic schools.
4. Normal schools.
5. Female schools.

156. The number of Government schools is four, the same as at the close of last year. The number of students in them has increased from 440 to 512. The schools are situated at Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Maulmain and Prome.

Government Schools

The Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo schools are favorably reported upon : the Maulmain school which was unfavorably reported upon last year has increased largely in numbers and is improving under a new Head Master. The Prome school shews an increase in numbers but is not yet nearly so well attended as the other Government schools : the district being one in which as yet the advantages of Education are not fully appreciated by the people.

The total expenditure on these schools during the year was Rupees 20,716, against Rupees 18,036 last year, and the net charge to Government was Rupees 16,207, against Rupees 14,768 last year.

The receipts from Fees were Rupees 3,859 against Rupees 3,168 last year : and the cost to Government of each pupil's education was Rupees 42-12.

157. The number of schools in this class is fifteen, and the total number of pupils on the rolls 1,423. The total expenditure on these schools was Rupees 91,731 of which Rupees 25,810 was the amount of the Government Grant and Rupees 65,921 the receipts from local sources.

AIDED SCHOOLS.
Middle Class Schools.

The annual cost of each pupil's education was Rupees 53 and the cost to Government 18.

The leading schools in this class are the Town school Maulmain, and the S. P. G. and St. Paul's Schools at Rangoon.

The Town school Maulmain is a mixed school for boys, girls, and infants of European and Eurasian parents and is under the control of a committee. The number of pupils on the roll is 110 against 119 last year. This school undoubtedly owes its efficiency and popularity, which are as great as ever to the ability and personal efforts of Mr. Gilbert the Head Master.

The S. P. G. school Rangoon is under the Superintendence of the Revd. J. E. Marks, and has for some years been one of the most flourishing and most favorably reported upon in the Province. It is a school for all classes of pupils and contains boys of Chinese, Mogul, Hindoo, Eurasian and English as well as Burmese origin. The number on the rolls has increased during the year from 274 to 295 of whom 25 are boarders—and the applications for admissions as boarders are more numerous than Mr. Marks can entertain. The success of the school is due solely to the influence of Mr. Marks who has a hold over Burmese both parents and children, which few others are able to acquire.

St. Paul's school, Rangoon is flourishing under the care of the Christian Brothers and the superintendence of the Right-Rev. Bishop Bigandet. The numbers have considerably increased during the year, and the school has been removed into a fine new building for the purchase of which a liberal grant was made by Government.

158. The total number of aided village schools is 150 against 126 last year, and the number of pupils is estimated at 3,167 against 2,033 last year. The total expenditure on this class of schools was Rupees 16,469. Of this Rupees 7,143 was the amount of the Government Grant-in-aid, and Rupees 9,326 the estimated receipts from private sources. The average cost of each pupil's education was Rupees 5-8, and the cost to Government Rupees 2.

2. Lower Class Schools.

The schools are all in the Pegu Division and with a few exceptions are for the Karen race only. The Revd. Mr. Smith one of the American Missionaries in charge of schools in the Myan Oung District, writes: "It is only where the Karens have been converted that schools have been established and such schools are the result of the zeal of the Catechist inciting the people to send their children, and are at the same time conducted by him." These schools are reported to be flourishing and to be greatly improved by the Grant-in-aid but it must be remembered that they are established almost solely among Karen converts to Christianity: while the task of imparting secular education to the mass of the population is as yet unattempted.

159. The number of Buddhist monasteries receiving instruction from Government teachers is 31, of which 23 are in Rangoon and 8 in Maulmain; the total number of pupils nominally studying is 91. The small expenditure upon this experiment appears to be at present justified although the fruits of it may not be apparent for a considerable time.

160. The total number of aided Normal schools is 7, and the total number of pupils in them 398. The expenditure on these schools was Rupees 17,641 of which Rupees 5,400 was paid by Government, and Rupees 12,241 from local sources, the cost of each pupil's education for the year being Rupees 63 and the cost to Government Rupees 23. Of these schools not one is for Burmese—the Karen race, as before shewn, being under the especial patronage of the various missionary bodies in the rural districts, and the aided village schools being almost all for the Karens. With regard to the status of these Normal schools they are generally so called rather because their object is to provide teachers for village schools than as

professing to impart a special training in the art of teaching up to definite standards—no such standard having been hitherto laid down.

The schools however appear fully to answer their purpose in keeping up a supply of village school-masters among the Karens : and it is almost needless to add that similar schools are urgently required for the Burmese population.

161. The number of schools in this class is 5 and the number of pupils in them 408, of

5. Female Schools.

these 179 are Burmese, 74 Ka-

rens and 155 of other races. One new school has been established during the year at Rangoon, under the S. P. G. which numbers 87 pupils, and the success of which augurs well for the future. This number however does not shew anything like the total number of girls receiving education in the Province. The schools here reported upon are schools for Girls only—but there are numbers of mixed schools, in many of which the proportion of Girls to boys, is 50 per cent. The Town school at Maulmain is the most prominent instance—and many if not all of the village schools are also cases in point. The average cost per pupil annually in this class of school is Rupees 83 of which Rupees 57-8, is from private sources and Rupees 25-8-0 paid by Government. The total expenditure on these schools was Rupees 21,533 of which Rupees 5,800 was paid by Government and Rupees 15,733 from private sources. The subject of female Education assumes special interest in this Province where from the absence of caste prejudices and of the strict seclusion of women which prevails throughout India, there are *primâ facie* fewer obstacles to the extension of Female Education than in any Indian Province under Her Majesty's Government. The two convent schools, each connected with an orphanage, at Rangoon and Maulmain, under the Right Revd. Bishop

Bigandet are valuable and flourishing institutions': and the Girls Department of the Diocesan schools provides instruction for Protestant children of the same class.

The total expenditure on Education during the year was Rupees 1,82,051 of which Rupees 24,611 was from Fees &c. Rupees 83,119 from private sources and Rupees 74,321 the expenditure from Imperial Funds.

The following is an abstract of the distribution of expenditure during the year 1867-68.

SOURCE OF CHARGE.	EXPENDITURE.					Percentage on total expenditure.
	From Imperial Funds.	FROM LOCAL FUNDS.			Total expenditure from Imperial and local funds.	
		Fees and fines.	Other local sources.	Total.		
Direction and Inspection. ..	12,521	..	..	..	12,521	6½
Government Schools, ..	16,207	3,859	650	4,509	20,716	11½
Aided Schools of the middle class, ..	25,810	20,752	45,169	65,921	91,731	50½
Aided Schools of the lower class, ..	7,143	..	9,326	9,326	16,469	9
Monastics Schools, ..	1,440	..	..	..	1,440	¾
Aided Normal Schools, ..	5,400	..	12,241	12,241	17,641	9½
Aided Female Schools, ..	5,800	..	15,733	15,733	21,533	12
Total Rs. ..	74,321	21,611	83,119	1,07,730	1,82,051	

162. Mr. P. Hordern B. A., took up the appointment as Director of Public Instruction on the 16th December 1867.

Director of Public Instruction.

SECTION IX.

PUBLIC WORKS.

163. The progress during the year has been generally
Progress. satisfactory.

164. The Grants were originally
Budget Grant. fixed as follows.

Imperial	....	Rupees	26,00,000
Local	....	„	6,00,000

Total Rupees 32,00,000 but these
grants were subsequently modified, and stood at the close of
the year as under :

Imperial	....	Rupees	27,94,997
Local	...	„	5,30,354

Total Rupees 33,25,351 against which
an outlay was incurred of Rupees 28,32,952 Imperial, and
Rupees 4,75,780 Local, or :

Total of Grants	....	Rupees	33,25,351
Total of Expenditure	..	„	33,08,782

Difference, expenditure less than grant, Rs. 16,619

*Details of expenditure on the different Heads of Service.***IMPERIAL OUTLAY.**

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE.		Total.
	Original Works.	Repairs.	
Military	4,99,856	79,977	5,79,833
Civil Buildings	5,24,348	41,135	5,65,483
Agricultural	5,47,745	10,492	5,58,237
Communications.. .. .	5,40,076	1,01,015	6,41,091
Miscellaneous, Public Improvements.. .. .	84,076	446	84,522
Total Works and Repairs.. .. .	21,96,101	2,33,065	24,29,166
Establishments			3,74,600
Tools and plant.. .. .			29,186
Grand Total Imperial Outlay Rupees.. .. .			28,32,952

LOCAL OUTLAY.

Military	1,503	1,649	3,152
Communications.. .. .	44,130	2,168	46,298
Miscellaneous, Public Improvements.. .. .	3,04,233	60,520	3,64,753
Total Works and Repairs.. .. .	3,49,866	64,337	4,14,203
Establishments			55,000
Tools and Plant.. .. .			6,577
Grand Total Local Expenditure Rupees.. .. .			4,75,780

PROGRESS ON WORKS.**IMPERIAL.****MILITARY.****FORTIFICATIONS.**

165. Fortification of the Arsenal position on the Great
Rangoon. Pagoda Platform.

The operations on this work were confined to excavation of the South and West ditches, and partial construction of the rubble masonry escarp wall. Expenditure on these works amounted to about Rupees 17,000.

MONKEY POINT BATTERY.—The point has been protected against the erosive action of the tides by being faced with teak piling; about 2,000 tons of stone ballast have also been collected at the site for the interior revetment wall—Expenditure Rupees 12,300.

General schemes for defensive works both for the Harbour and the Military position in Cantonment were prepared by Major W. S. Oliphant, R. E. Superintending Engineer, and submitted to Government with letter from this Office No. $\frac{1,356}{14}$ Mr. dated 11th February 1868, but orders thereon have not as yet been received.

166. The Redoubts at these stations were maintained in proper repair, at a total cost of Rupees 2,586.
Thayetmyo and Toungoo.

CANTONMENTS.

167. NORTH EAST BOUNDARY ROAD, has been metalled with burnt clay ballast at a cost of Rupees 8,000.
Rangoon.

The following works have also been attended to :—

1. Metalling Boundary road to Lake Road.
2. Do. Signal Pagoda Road.
3. Improving gradient of Lake Road.
4. Metalling Cheape's Road.
5. Do. West Boundary Road.

The expenditure on these five roads amounted to Rupees 14,500.

168. Several masonry culverts have been built in the Cantonment at a cost of Rupees 8,000.
Maulmain.

169. Some low swampy land in the vicinity of the European Infantry Barracks has been converted into an ornamental sheet of water. Expenditure during the year was about Rupees 3,000.
Thayetmyo.

This work was nearly 2-3rds completed in the previous year, and inclusive of the expenditure during 1866-67 has cost altogether about Rupees 9,000.

ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS.

BRICK DRAINS IN THE EUROPEAN INFANTRY LINES.

170. These drains were commenced in 1866-67 and nearly completed during 1867-68. Expenditure during the latter year amounted to about Rupees 8,500.
Rangoon European Infantry Lines.

The following accommodation has also been provided for the European Infantry :—

Voluntary workshops, expenditure	Rupees	19,000
New Rifle Range Do.	,,	9,000
12 Urinals. ... Do.	,,	4,900
Boarded ceilings to the barracks and Family quarters. Do.	,,	41,503
2 Skittle and Bowling Alleys expenditure	Rs.	5,300
3 Dry earth sheds Do.	,,	3,660
Enlargement and im- provement of the canteen. }	Do.	,, 5,500

171 For the Artillery the following items of expenditure have been incurred :
Artillery Lines.

A new Fives Court has been built expenditure Rs. 5,300

The Artillery Barracks and quarters ceiled in like manner as the European Infantry Buildings.	}	Do. ,,	8,029
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New Skittle and Bowling alley	Do. ,,	2,650
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Dry Earth Shed	Do. ,,	1,220
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Punkahs in the several Barracks	Do. ,,	1,500
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172. For the Native Infantry a dry earth shed has been built. Expenditure about Rupees 1,220.

Native Infantry Lines.

173. Single Men's Barracks and the Band Barrack have been completed. Expenditure on these during the year has been about Rupees 46,000.

Thayetmyo, European Infantry Lines.

Male Hospital, material has been collected to the value of	Rupees 16,600
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Quarter Guard and cells commenced, outlay	Do. ,,	20,200
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Canteen, commenced and material sufficient to complete, collected	Do. ,,	2,200
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Staff Sergeant's Quarters commenced	Do. ,,	7,400
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Sergeant Major's quarters completed with exception of Out Offices....	Do. ,,	5,300
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Quarter Master's Store has made good progress	Do. ,,	6,500
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Parade ground gravelled....	Do. ,,	2,500
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174. Hospital, foundations excavated, concrete bed laid in, and some material collected at site outlay about Rupees 5,900.

Artillery Lines.

Quarter guard and cells completed—expenditure during the year... ..	Rupees 17,600
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Gun shed and store room completed	Do. ,,	11,100
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Horse stables and hospital completed	Do.	„	12,200
Canteen commenced and made good progress	outlay	„	5,400
Staff Sergeant's quarters com- menced	....	....	„	„	2,500

A sum of Rupees 3,000 was also spent in sinking wells in the Artillery and European Infantry Lines.

175. The Native Infantry Hospital has been completed, outlay during the year has been
Native Infantry Lines. Rs. 31,700.

176. New Reading and Recreation rooms for the Sergeants of the European Infan-
Toungoo, European Infantry Lines. try have been commenced and made
good progress.—Expenditure Rs. 4,900.

177. Covered passages have been built to connect the
Artillery Lines. barracks with the Out Offices, at
a cost of Rupees 3,500.

A sum of Rupees 2,000 has also been expended in providing the wells in the several Lines with drip pavements.

178. A sum of Rupees 28,200 has been expended on the new stone barrack which is still in
Port Blair European Infantry Lines. progress.

A new guard room for the European Infantry (Treasury guard) has been completed, at a cost of Rupees 3,600.

179. A new barrack for the accommodation of the Native Infantry on Viper Island
Native Infantry Lines. has been constructed at a cost of
Rs. 7,400.

COMMISSARIAT.

180. **NEW IRON WHARF**, to replace Godwin's Wharf nothing was done on this owing to delay in obtaining suitable tenders for the work and subsequently, to a modification of sanctioned design.

Rangoon.

New cattle sheds were put in hand on
which was expended Rupees 1,200
New elephant sheds expended ... „ 7,000

181. **Cattle sheds**, commenced, expenditure about Rupees 8,600.

Thayetmyo.

Sheep sheds, completed Do. „ 6,300
Grain godown and grinding shed
completed Do. „ 2,900
Improvement to one of the Commissariat
Godowns commenced and about 2-3rds
finished. Expenditure during the year „ 6,000

ORDNANCE.

182. **The addition of an Upper Story to the Arsenal Godown** has made good progress, Expenditure about Rupees 28,000.

Rangoon.

Covered passages and two weighing sheds
have been erected within the Arsenal,
at a cost of... .. Rupees 3,000

ORDNANCE POWDER MAGAZINE. The design submitted to Government having been returned late in the season, for revision, this work has not been put in hand. Similarly no progress has been made with the permanent quarters for the Warrant and Non Commissioned Officers attached to the Ordnance Department owing to the illness and death of the late Major General, and subsequent circumstances occasioning delay in fixing the site for these quarters.

183. The Magazine in the Redoubt has been re-roofed Cost Rs. 2,800
Toungoo.

Verandah of quarter room renewed ,, ,, 1,200

ORDNANCE STORE GODOWN. Floor
of this building has been relaid
with Asphalt ,, ,, 1,900

About Rupees 9,374 have been expended on other minor and petty works for the use of the various branches of the Military Department.

The roads, drains and Military buildings in the several Cantonments have also been kept in proper repair, the expenditure under this head was :—

At Rangoon	Rs. 38,127
Maulmain	4,365
Thayetmyo	13,567
Toungoo	22,809
Port Blair	1,109

Total cost of repairs Rupees 79,977

CIVIL BUILDINGS. CUSTOMS.

184. CUSTOM HOUSE AND BONDED WARE-HOUSE AT RANGOON, have been completed at a total cost of Rupees 2,40,100.
Rangoon.

Expenditure during the past year
having been Rupees 15,900.

These buildings are now occupied by the Customs department.

185. Custom House at Akyab in progress, expenditure during the past year Rupees 13,900.
Akyab.

TELEGRAPHS.

186. TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT MYANOUNG. Some material
Myan Oung. has been collected at a cost of Rupees 1,700.

187. TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT HENZADAH.—No progress,
Henadah. both these buildings will be completed in 1868-69.

188. TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT PADOUNG. Commenced in
Padoung. 1866-67, finally completed during the past year, at a total cost of Rupees 9,700 of which Rupees 1,100 were spent in 1867-68.

189. At Maulmain, an upper story is being added to
Maulmain. the Post Office building for accommodation of the Telegraph Department. The expenditure on this work was Rupees 2,100. The work will be completed early in 1868-69.

190. At Shwegyeen an old Military barrack was converted into a Telegraph Office, at a
Shwegyeen. cost of Rupees 1,400

191. Some progress was also made with the erection
Rue and Pabrew. of new Offices at Rue and Pabrew in the Arakan division, expenditure Rupees 2,900.

GENERAL.

192. GENERAL BLOCK OF PUBLIC OFFICES AT RANGOON,
Rangoon. were so far completed as to admit of the building being brought into use.

The total expenditure on this block of buildings has amounted to Rupees 4,63,000, of which Rupees 86,400 were expended during the past year.

193. **PUBLIC OFFICES AKYAB.**—Nothing done during the year beyond the collection of a small quantity of material at a cost of Rupees 2,900.
- Akyab.

The project is now under revision for the third time, to meet the wishes of Government as regards a reduction in cost.

HOSPITALS.

194. A new dead house has been constructed to the General Dispensary at a small cost.
- Rangoon.
195. An Out-door Dispensary in the town of Akyab was commenced and in progress at the close of the year.
- Akyab.
196. A General Hospital with Dressers' quarters have been built on Viper Island, Port Blair, for the accommodation of about 44 free patients. Cost about Rupees 10,000.
- Port Blair.
197. Out-Offices were also added to the Shwe-gyeon Dispensary at a small cost.
- Shwe-gyeon.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

198. The Stone Church at Port Blair has made good progress. Expenditure about Rupees 2,400.
- Port Blair.
199. The Roman Catholic Church in the Cantonment of Rangoon was improved and the tower completed at a total cost of Rupees 4,600, of which was spent during the year Rupees 3,300.

COURT HOUSES.

200. At Bassein the Assistant Commissioner's Court House has been re-roofed with iron tiles and ceiled at a cost of Rs 2,300.

Bassein.

The roof of the Treasury at this station was also similarly renewed at a small outlay.

201. At Henzadah the Court Houses have been improved and a new witness shed erected at a cost of Rupees 10,400.

Henzadah.

202. At Prome the new masonry Court House has been in progress, the outlay for the year amounted to Rupees 14,100.

Prome.

203. At Toungoo the new Court House (on the same design as for Prome) has made but little progress—only foundations and plinth have been completed, but a large quantity of material has been collected—Expenditure during the year Rupees 7,600.

Toungoo.

GAOLS.

204. At Bassein, the Gaol was nearly completed, the total expenditure having amounted to Rupees 1,69,800 of which was spent during the past year Rupees 22,600.

Bassein.

205. At Thayetmyo the new Gaol was likewise nearly completed—total expenditure to close of the year was Rs. 1,58,900, and during the year Rupees 17,400.

Thayetmyo.

A Police guard house was also built at this station, cost Rupees 7,900.

206. At Toungoo the Gaol has been finished with the exception of a few minor items of work.

Toungoo.

Total cost to end of year Rupees 1,32,300.

Outlay during the year ,, 16,900.

207. New Lock-Ups have been put in hand at Henzadah and Myan Oung—Expenditure on these during the year has amounted

Henzadah and Myan Oung.

to about Rupees 11,700.

208. A Dry earth shed, strong inner gate and printing shop, and some smaller works have been executed in the Central Gaol at

Rangoon.

Rangoon at a cost of Rupees 8,500.

209. Three cook-rooms and a granary have been built in the Akyab Gaol, cost Rupees 6,300.

Akyab

210. At the Penal Settlement of Port Blair the following works have been provided :

Port Blair.

Quarters for European and native clerks—

expenditure during the year Rupees 14,100

Quarters for the accountant attached to

the Superintendent's Office Cost ,, 6,000

Quarters for Harbour Master ,, ,, 8,300

Two new Commissariat Godowns (iron buildings) have been completed, and

a third one in progress, expenditure

during the year ,, 28,600

Some additions were also made to an

existing Commissariat Godown on

which was expended during the year ,, 1,900

Two sheep sheds to hold 600 sheep

were built at Aberdeen ,, ,, 7,900

Two Overseer's Quarters, one on Ross

Island and the other on Navy Point

were built ,, 12,000

Three stone barracks for Convict Gaol on Viper Island have been in progress—expenditure during the year.... ,, 11,960

A barrack for married quarters and another for convict females were built on Ross Island at a ,, 16,500

At South Point 3 Angle iron barracks were completed and made over for occupation, a fourth barrack was also in progress—expenditure on these buildings was Rupees 27,000

At Haddo two similar barracks were built and a third in progress on which was spent Rupees 17,000.

A similar barrack was also built on Command Point at a cost of Rupees 7,200.

3 Angle iron barracks on Perseverance Point were completed—Outlay on these during the year Rupees 16,000.

Several cook-houses have been built in different parts of the Settlement at a cost of Rupees 7,660.

CONVICT HOSPITALS.

211. Small receiving Hospitals have been built at South Point, Navy Bay, Mount Harriet and Perseverance Point at a cost of Rupees 19,200.

A Hospital on Ross Island for 52 convict patients has likewise been completed at a total cost of Rupees 10,600, of which was spent during the year Rupees 3,200.

Hospital accommodation for 200 patients is also in course of erection on Haddo—the outlay during the year has been Rupees 6,300.

Quarters for a Dresser have been built at a cost of Rupees 1,200.

Apóthecaries' quarters have also been built at Ross Island; Chatham Island and Haddo, the expenditure on these has amounted to about Rupees 19,000, of which was spent during the year Rupees 12,000.

A new Coal shed on Command Point is in progress—Expenditure during the year has amounted to Rupees 6,900.

Several minor and petty works chargeable under this head (Civil Buildings) have been constructed for the various departments concerned.

The expenditure for repairs of existing buildings have been as follows.

		Brought over	23,145
Arakan Division	Rs. 14,803	Port Blair Division	Rs. 2,046
Bassein • „ „	2,363	Rangoon „ „	12,377
Embankment,, „	958	Thayetmyo „ „	1,677
Maulmain • „ „	5,021	Toungoo „ „	1,890
Carried over		Total Rs.	41,135

AGRICULTURAL.

212. EMBANKMENTS ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE IRRAWADDY

Myan Oung district.

RIVER IN THE MYAN OUNG DISTRICT.

The Kyangheen Embankment has been completed. The total cost of this work is Rupees 52,000 of which Rs. 6,800 was spent during the year.

Raising of the Patashin Embankment has also been completed at a cost of Rupees 16,900. Expenditure during the year Rupees 11,400.

The great Embankment (project No. 6) extending from Myan Oung down to Henzadah, 57 miles, has made rapid progress during the year.

This work was estimated to cost Rupees 9,62,000.

44 miles have been completed at a cost of Rupees 6,38,000, the outlay of the past year being Rupees 5,00,000.

The earth work of the Donabew Embankment was also completed during the year at a cost of Rupees 9,400.

A 1st class Inspection Bungalow with out offices at Myan Oung was put in hand and nearly finished. Expenditure Rupees 7,200.

Materials were also collected for 2nd class Inspection Bungalows at Akhyo and Thambyadine.

Out offices have been provided for the 1st class Inspection Bungalow at Henzadah, costing about Rupees 2000.

Some sluices commenced during the preceding year were also completed, about 2,300 rupees were spent on these during the year.

The Embankment works completed to the end of the previous year were maintained during the past year at a cost of Rupees 10,062.

213. A sum of Rupees 430 was also expended on maintenance of agricultural works in the Arakan. Arakan division.

COMMUNICATIONS.

214. 1st OR MAUBEE SECTION RANGOON AND PROME ROAD, is now finally finished, 3,400 Rupees having been spent during the year on the completion of the metalling and small culverts.

2ND OR YETHO SECTION RANGOON AND PROME ROAD, has made fair progress—38 miles of jungle clearance and 26 miles of earth work were completed—10 miles of earth work was also in progress at the close of the year. A sum of about 55,000 Rupees was spent on this section during the year.

215. 3RD OR THONGZAY SECTION RANGOON AND PROME ROAD. Jungle clearance on this section has been in progress during the year at an outlay of about Rupees 8,100.

216. 4TH OR ZEEGOUNG SECTION RANGOON AND PROME ROAD. Earth work along the whole Prome and Myan Oung districts. section has been in progress of which about 12 miles was completed—some temporary bridges were also constructed—outlay Rupees 51,500.

217. 5TH OR POUNGDEY SECTION RANGOON AND PROME ROAD from Pongday to Prome, a Prome district. deviation of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles on this section between Shwedoung and Namyau, was nearly completed—outlay during the year was Rupees 22,700.

PROME AND MEADAY ROAD, 43, miles in length. The metalling on this road has been completed, outlay Rupees 41,000.

A proposed realignment of 13 miles of this road has been surveyed and jungle cleared at a cost of Rupees 3,000. Some of the gradients were also improved at an outlay of Rupees 3,800.

218. BRANCH ROAD FROM POUNGDAY TO TAH-POON.—Earth work has been thrown up and Prome and Myan Oung district. 7 miles finally dressed off—small culverts and metalling were also put in hand and in progress at the close of the year. Expenditure during the year has amounted to about Rupees 14,000.

219. Large bridges on the Pongday section Rangoon and Prome road and Prome and Meaday road, a sum of Rupees Prome district. 17,500 was spent on these.

The Kin Choung and Powa Choung bridges were completed, the Naloideen Choung bridge nearly so, and the abutments for the Engmah and Wetpouk bridges were in progress.

The Prome and Nataleen road was also completed, and surveys for two other branch roads made.

An Inspection Bungalow at Pongday was also completed during the year.

220. ROAD TO PEGU.—One mile of this road has been finished and metalled—about 14 miles of earth work have been in progress, a large quantity of metal has been collected. Two temporary Overseer's Bungalows were also built on this line. The outlay of the year has amounted to Rupees 27,000.

Rangoon district.

PYNE KYUN CREEK.—Bunds have been thrown up at several places along the Banks of the creek to confine the channel, and some smaller works executed at a total cost of Rupees 1,300.

THAMAIN ROAD, (3½ Miles of 1st Section of Rangoon and Prome road) about 16,600 Rupees have been spent in collection of metal for this road which is all ready for spreading.

221. POOZENDOUNG ROAD.—A sum of Rupees 6,700 has been spent on remodelling and re-metalling this road.

Rangoon town.

LOWER KEMMENDINE ROAD.—Four culverts were built on this road.

222. TOUNGOO AND TANTABEEN ROAD.—About 1,100 Rupees were spent in earth work and metalling on this road.

Toungoo district.

223. NYOUNG-BEN-ZEIK OR 1ST SECTION SHAN FRONTIER ROAD. This road was commenced during the year and about 18,700 Rupees were spent on earth work which is still in progress.

Amherst district.

YEH ROAD.—A sum of Rupees 2,16,100 was spent on this road, of which Rupees 1,21,000 were paid for iron bridges imported from England.

The masonry abutments for bridges on the 2nd Section have been in progress and a large number of brick bridges and culverts completed.

224. Some brick culverts were also built on Imperial roads at Maulmain at a cost of Rupees 2,300.

Maulmain town.

The expenditure on minor and petty works and repairs under this head has been

For minor and petty works	Rupees 16,700
Repairs	..... „ 1,01,015

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

225. The new Iron Wharf was completed—the expenditure on which during the year amounted to Rupees 25,700.

At Rangoon.

This wharf has now been brought into use and is found to be a great convenience to the Port.

226. **IRON PILE COALING JETTY.**—This work was completed at a cost of Rupees 18,950.

At Dallah Dock Yard.

227. **IRON JETTY**, in progress—expenditure during the year Rupees 8,950.

At Bassein.

228. **IRON SCREW PILE WHARF.**—This work has made fair progress, though great difficulties were met with in putting down the piles, owing to the rocky nature of the bed—Expenditure during the year Rupees 13,220.

At Maulmain.

LIGHT HOUSES.—Good progress was made on the Krishna Shoal Light House which will be finished during 1868-69.

Sites were also fixed for the China Buckeer and Eastern Grove Light Houses which will be put in hand and probably finished off during the year. .

Existing Light Houses were maintained in proper repair.

Expenditure on minor and petty works and repairs under this head was :

For minor and petty works Rupees 4,826.

Repairs ... ,, 446.

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LOCAL WORKS.

MILITARY.

CANTONMENTS.

229. Rupees 1,500 have been expended from the Cantonment funds for street boards, planting of trees &c. in the Cantonment.

Rangoon.

—————o—————

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

.230. A 2nd class Police station was built in the town at a cost of Rupees 3,400, and three Municipal Guard houses were built at Thayetmyo and Prome. for Rupees 3,800.

Rangoon town.

Thayetmyo and Prome.

—————o—————

COMMUNICATIONS.

231. Rupees 4,000 were spent on widening and metal-ling the Myo and Cheroogia roads.

Akyab district.

232. Earth work and culverts of the Kokein road were completed—Expenditure during the year Rupees 14,200.
Rangoon district.

233. A small outlay was also incurred on a branch line from the Yeh road to the village of Lettet.
Amherst district.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

234. A sum of Rupees 1,68,000 was expended on town and suburban roads, many roads have been extended, metalled, bridged and otherwise improved.
Rangoon town.

Of the above sum 26,000 Rupees were spent on drains, 21,700 Rupees on a new bridge over the Botatoung Creek, 56,000 Rupees on extension of streets, and the balance on metalling and general improvement of roads.

A sum of Rupees 43,500 was also spent in raising town lots.

A floating Jetty of iron was also put up at the Poozen-doung Creek landing place, total cost Rupees 11,800, of which Rupees 6,300 were spent during the past year.

On public latrines and a cattle pound, Rupees 2,300 were expended.

235. About Rupees 5,000 were expended on drains and culverts in the town of Akyab.
Akyab town.

Rupees 3,700 were spent in the erection of a shed on the main pier for stowage of cargo landed at the pier.

236. Several drains bridges and culverts, also a large bridge over a tidal creek (still in progress) have been under construction in the town of Bassein—on these works a sum of about Rupees 11,000 was expended.
Bassein town.

237. In the town of *Thayetmyo*, the formation of several new streets and the improvement of existing ones have been in progress, outlay on which has amounted to Rupees 9,200.

Thayetmyo town.

2,700 Rupees were also spent in the construction of a slaughter house and three wells in the town.

238. Rupees 2,400 were spent on the river face wall at *Maulmain*.

239. Rupees 5,600 were expended on the construction of drains, bridges and culverts at these places.

Maulmain and Tavoy.

240. On bazaars in course of erection in the towns of *Myan Oung*, *Kyangheen* and *Hen-zadah* Rupees 26,500 were expended.

Myan Oung district.

241. The bazaars at *Shwedoung* and *Yuatong* were completed and made over for occupation—Expenditure on these during the year was Rupees 11,500.

Prome district.

The bazaars at *Sensoo*, *Myabeng*, *Naweing*, *Itombho* and *Padoung* were likewise completed.

Several minor and petty works have also been constructed.

Existing buildings and other works chargeable to local funds have been maintained in proper repair during the past year at a total outlay of Rupees 64,337.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

242. Consequent on Major *Oliphant's* departure on leave *Mr. H. Prince* officiated as Chief Engineer from 7th May 1867 until relieved by Captain *J. M. Williams* on the 1st July 1867, and the latter Officer held charge of the Chief Engineer's Office until the return of Major *W. S. Oliphant* from leave on the 11th September 1867.

Establishments.

Subsequently Lieutenant Colonel A. Fraser R. E , C. B. was appointed Chief Engineer, and Major W. S. Oliphant R. E. as Superintending Engineer British Burma, and these Officers entered on the duties of their respective appointments on the 22nd November 1867.

Previously to the latter date this Province had not had the advantage of the services of a Superintending Engineer and while Major Oliphant holds this position, it is felt that the Province has secured the services of an Officer who will most effectually discharge the duties of the appointment, the good effects of this careful supervision having been already made apparent.

243. The services of the following officers are also favourably noticed.

Mr. J. H. Harding Controller of P. W. Accunts.
 „ W. B. Macrone Executive Engineer 2nd Grade.
 „ „ Offg. Asst. to the Chief Engineer and
 Asst. Secy. to the Chief Commissioner
 British Burma P. W. D.

„ H. Prince Executive Engineer Rangoon Division
 Captain E. J. L. Twynam Do. Thayetmyo Do.
 Mr. J. Bennett ... Do. Embankment Do.
 Lieut. W. G. Cumming Do. Port Blair Do.
 Lieut. W. P. Tomkins Ex. Engineer 4th Grade attached to
 the Rangoon Division.
 Mr. R. Gordon Executive Engineer U. P. and A roads Division.

SECTION X.

POST OFFICE.

244. During the year under review, no alterations have been made in the means of communication with India, but it has been decided that, with the commencement of the official year 1868-69, a weekly line of Steamers shall be run from Calcutta to this province. The routes will be as follows :—

From Calcutta to Akyab, Rangoon and Maulmain, once a fortnight returning *via* Rangoon direct to Calcutta.

From Calcutta to Rangoon (direct) and Maulmain on the alternate week, the return voyage being *via* Akyab.

In addition to this, Akyab will have the benefit of a fortnightly Steamer *via* Chittagong ; so that there will be weekly communication between each division of the province and Calcutta.

Intercourse will also be kept up between British Burma and the Straits Settlements once a month as heretofore, and the Steamer to and from Madras and the Northern Ports on the coast of that province, will ply as usual monthly.

245. Co-existent with this new arrangement for the sea-
Communication with Stations on the Irrawaddy and inland. borne Mails, the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company Limited, will despatch a Steamer to the Frontier station of Thayetmyo 24 hours after the arrival of the Calcutta Mail Steamer at Rangoon.

But little improvement has been made in the method of conducting the internal Postal Service of this province. With so few roads as exist it has been found impracticable to introduce the system of dāk runners which prevails in India and the old dāk boat is still the principal, and in fact, the only means of correspondence between stations beyond tidal influence, off the direct Irrawaddy route to the frontier.

246. The conveyance of the Mails between Maulmain, and the Southern ports of Tavoy and Mergui continues to be carried on monthly by Messrs. Todd Findlay & Co. The subsidy is Rupees 1,000 a month.

247. The comparative statement here-under noted exhibits the number of covers received at, and despatched from the Post Offices in the several divisions of British Burma, during the official years 1866-67 and 1867-68.

On analyzing this statement the following results are apparent :

In Arakan the number of *letters received* per month averaged 3,870 in 1866-67, and 3,849 in 1867-68, a slight decrease ; and the number *despatched* shows an almost equal diminution being 6,691 and 6,674 respectively.

The figures for the Pegu division display a considerable increase over the preceding year, the “receipts” being 1,409 and the “despatches” 1,219 per month in excess ; whilst in Tenasserim there was a heavy falling off, of 384 per month in the number of letters of every description *received*, and 468 per mensem in the number *despatched*.

Of *parcels, books and newspapers* the monthly average is as follows :—

		1866-67.	1867-68.	Decrease.
Arakan	<i>Received</i>	1,801	1,755	46
	<i>Despatched</i>	1,503	1,390	113
Pegu	<i>Received</i>	6,876	7,688	Increase. 812
	<i>Despatched</i>	3,757	5,255	1,498
Tenasserim	<i>Received</i>	2,445	2,241	Decrease. 204
	<i>Despatched</i>	815	784	31

The total number of covers *received* throughout the province during 1867-68 was..... 535,954
and in 1866-67..... 474,044
showing an increase of..... 61,910

or (allowing for 1866-67 being one month shorter than 1867-68) 3.63 per cent only.

The numbers *despatched* was:—

1867-68..... 541,854

1866-67..... 473,738

Increase..... 68,116

or 528 per cent.

	RECEIVED.				DESPATCHED.			
	1866-67.		1867-68.		1866-67.		1867-68.	
	No. of letters of every description.	No. of parcels books and newspapers.	No. of letters of every description.	No. of parcels books and newspapers.	No. of letters of every description.	No. of parcels books and newspapers.	No. of letters of every description.	No. of parcels books and newspapers.
Arakan	42,569	19,810	46,195	21,059	73,608	16,539	80,096	16,680
Pegu	226,587	75,642	264,103	92,260	247,767	41,329	284,920	63,065
Tenasserim ..	82,540	26,896	85,436	26,901	85,530	8,065	87,687	9,406
Total....	351,696	122,348	395,734	140,220	406,905	66,833	452,703	89,151

The undernoted numbers of mis-sent articles are not included in the aggregates of covers *despatched*.

1866-67..... 214

1867-68..... 176

248. The following table shows the business of the Postal

Return for the past five years. department during the last five years :
the increase in the past year is very conspicuous.

YEARS.	Received.	Despatched
1863-64	498,141	430,173
1864-65	491,445	453,899
1865-66	504,642	494,693
1866-67	474,055	473,738
1867-68	535,954	541,854
Total....	2,504,226	2,394,357
Mean....	500,845	478,871

NOTE.—Communication between Mandalay and Rangoon is kept up by the King of Burma's Dak boat once a fortnight, also at irregular intervals by the King's two steamers. A steamer belonging to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company usually plies twice a month between the two capitals.

SECTION XI.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

249. The working of this department during 1867-68 was satisfactory both in the means of

Working of the department.

communication and in its financial results in comparison with previous years, but nevertheless, there were very serious interruptions on the lines throughout the Pegu Circle especially on the wires running to Calcutta, the most important of the series, which must have affected the receipts to a very great extent, and have caused considerable inconvenience to the public generally. A large proportion of these interruptions occur in the delta of the Irrawaddy, and are principally attributable to jungle fires, but in one instance in the year under review for a period of over 15 days communication was stopped through the line having been carried away by a heavy inundation and the erosion of the banks of the river. Measures are now being taken to endeavour to prevent for the future the damage by fires, by the erection of iron standards along the portion of the line so affected in the place of the wooden posts hitherto in use. The desired effect will no doubt be attained ; and means should also be adopted for carrying the lines beyond the reach of the heavy inundations which almost annually over-run the Irrawaddy valley.

The extent of the Telegraph within the Pegu division " has been reduced by the formation of an "Arakan division" to which were transferred in January last, the lines and offices between Padoung and Pabroo, a distance of 206 miles.

Air lines have been thrown across the Hline river and at Panthay in place of the two cables which formerly existed, and which were a constant source of trouble.

The cable at Thayetmyo failed in July 1867, and it having been found impossible to raise it or to substitute an air line in its stead, a new cable was sent up at the close of

the year which is intended to be laid across the river 7 miles lower down than the position of the old cable in order to avoid the shifting sands.

250. Two Burmese are now being instructed in the Rangoon Office, at the request of the King of Burma who proposes to construct some lines in his dominions.

Two Burmese being instructed.

251. The cash receipts for messages during the year were as follows:—

Service	Rs.	7,873—3-0
Private	„	58,128—3-0
Indo European. . . .	„	27,002-15-0
Ceylon and Railway .	„	628—15-0

A total of Rs. 93,633-4-0

against Rupees 67,864-6-6 in the eleven months of 1866-67, or an increase of 26-4 per cent allowing for the extra month of 1867-68.

252. The returns as now prepared do not show to what extent the Telegraph is being used by the Burmese and other Asiatics, but there is no doubt that it commands considerable confidence amongst the native traders and that it is extensively employed by them.

Line used by Natives.



SECTION XII.

MARINE.

253. During the year section 12 of Act XXII of 1855 was extended to Rangoon, and the charges for pilotage recognized by the Imperial Government.

Extension of Acts.

254. The Marine of this province is divided into Imperial and Local, the Imperial consisting of (1) Government Steamers, (2) the Dalla Dock-yard, (3) Coast Lights, (4) Marine Stores, Boats &c. The Local Marine includes (1) Port Lights, (2) Port Establishments, Buoys &c.

Marine Establishments.

255. There was only one Government Steamer employed, the "Nemesis," which was stationed at Rangoon, and employed in conveying the Chief Commissioner and suit on his Embassy to the Court of Mandalay, visiting the Light-houses, and occasionally in keeping up the communication with Port Blair. Her total cost for establishment, repairs &c. was Rupees 89,885-9-10.

Government Steamers.

256. The Government Dock-yard at Rangoon is now leased to Messrs. Todd Findlay & Co., for Rupees 2,500 per mensem, the engagement being terminable by either party, on giving one month's notice.

Government Dock-yard.

257. The Coast lights consist of the Alguada reef light, and one on Table is land, (the most northerly of the Cocos group.) The following three Light-houses are in course of construction, one on the Krishna Shoal, one on the Eastern Grove, and one on the high land in the China Buckeer. The two latter are intended to guide vessels to the port of Rangoon. It is

Light Houses.

anticipated they will all three be lighted by the 31st May 1869, when the present Floating light vessel will be dispensed with. The projected Light-house on the Oyster reef has not yet been commenced, but arrangements are in progress for making a commencement during the ensuing fair weather season.

258. The following return shows the receipts on account the various coast lights, (exclusive of port lights;) they are for the entire year 1867-68.

Receipts on account of Coast Light Dues.

Statement of receipts and disbursements on account of Coast Lighthouses for the official year 1867-68, also on account of Little Bases.

	TOTAL RECEIPTS OR REVENUE.			DISBURSEMENTS.						Collections on account of Little Bases
				Pay and Establish- ment.		Contingen- cies includ- ing stores.		Total.		
COAST LIGHTS.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	
Alguada Reef Lighthouse	35,427	2 ..	6,479	14 11	19,194	4 7	25,674	3 6	4,183	
Table Island do. ..			4,255	13 10	5,052	4 4	9,308	2 2		
Total Rupees....	35,427	2 ..					34,982	5 8		
PORT LIGHTS.										
Double Island Lighthouse	8,993	14 6	3,583	8 ..	2,255	10 8	5,839	2 8		
Savage Lighthouse	5,944	2 ..	1,125	15 ..	3,357	9 11	4,483	8 11		

259. The Shipping fees realized by the Shipping Masters were as follows.

Shipping Fees.

Akyab . . .	Rs.	0-0-0
Rangoon . .	„	1,806-6-0
Bassein . .	„	48-0-0
Maulmain . .	„	1,112-0-0

Rupees...2,966-6-0

There was no Steamer stationed at Akyab—

260. The cost of the portion of the Marine establishment kept up at Akyab and debitable to Imperial Marine was as follows :—

Cost of Marine establishment in Akyab.

Clerk	Rs. 80
Sircar	,, 15
Coal keeper	,, 9
Coal Boat keeper	,, 9

Total monthly cost Rs.... 113

261. Local Marine comprises the Establishments paid from the various port funds, and entertained for the use of the several ports—including Port lights.

The following statement shows the amount received and disbursed on account of each Port Fund, and its state at the close of last year as compared with the previous year.

PARTICULARS.	Akyab.		Kyonk Phyoo.		Rangoon.		Bassein.		Maulmain.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Total receipts during										
1867-68	24,740	9 8	109	12 ..	89,367	7 4	11,653	15 6	34,415	8 4
Balance at credit on										
31st March 1867 ..	10,134	15 2	162	1 9	39,634	12 ..	..	.. ..	..	.. :
Balance at debit on										
31st March 1868 ..	9,658	8 4	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	87,231	6 ..	1,37,431	12 4
Total Rupees..	44,534	1 2	271	13 9	1,29,002	3 4	98,885	5 6	1,61,847	4 8
PAYMENTS.										
Total disbursements										
during 1867-68 ..	44,534	1 2	256	7 ..	99,514	10 6	14,323	9 3	46,219	7 11
Balance at credit on										
31st March 1868 ..	..	.. ..	15	6 9	29,487	8 10	..	.. ..	..	.. 1
Balance at debit on										
31st March 1867 ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	84,561	12 3	1,15,627	12 9
Total Rupees..	44,534	1 2	271	13 9	1,29,002	3 4	98,885	5 6	1,61,847	4 8

262. The receipts of the Akyab port fund show an increase over the previous short year of over Rupees 5,000, attributable to an increase of shipping. After defraying the cost of Port establishment, Marine stores and contingencies there was a balance of Rupees 11,721 available for public works improvements &c. At the small port of Khyouk Phyoo in Ramree, which is chiefly frequented by native crafts, few port dues were levied.

Akyab Port Fund.

263. In Rangoon owing to increase of shipping frequenting the port, (over a longer period than embraced in the previous year,) the port dues were enhanced by Rupees 16,883.

Rangoon Port Fund.

264. In Bassein there was an increase of Rupees 2,154 attributable to the same cause. This fund is irretrievably in debt, and it may be necessary to enhance the port dues.

Bassein Port Fund.

265. The Maulmain port fund which was barely able to make all ends meet has become utterly swamped by the debit of the cost of the erection of Double Island light, as a port light—Rupees 93,338. The expenses of this port are also very heavy, a number of buoys are required to mark the channel, and a surveyor to watch and report the changes in the channel. Most probably the port or light dues of this port will have to be raised to enable the fund to recover itself.

Maulmain Port Fund.

266. The following table exhibits the number and tonnage of vessels which cleared outwards from the undermentioned ports during 1867-68 as compared with the previous year.

	NUMBER.				TONNAGE.			
	1866-67.		1867-68.		1866-67.		1867-68.	
	Square rigged.	Native crafts.	Square rigged.	Native crafts.	Square rigged.	Native crafts.	Square rigged.	Native crafts.
Akyab	226		239		91,599		115,394	
Kyouk Phyoo .. .	..	8	..	15	..	651	..	1,145
Rangoon.. . . .	472	60	424	168	215,880	2,899	235,863	25,305
Bassein	30	50	39	59	21,218	3,519	29,405½	4,343½
Maulmain	209	232	229	255	98,713	29,019	99,268	36,165
Tavoy .. . . .	..	420	..	470	..	14,034	..	14,488
Mergui .. . . .	..	222	..	250	..	5,308	..	6,398

267. During the year a Health Officer was appointed to the Port of Rangoon with the view of examining Immigrant vessels, and attending to the conservancy of the Port. A Surveyor has also recently been appointed for the Maulmain river.

268. The following is a list of wrecks which occurred off, or near the Coast of British Burma in 1867—The return was first commenced to be kept in the Chief Engineer's Office in 1865,—as return of Wrecks has not been noted in previous year's reports, the return for 1865 and 1866 is added.

Year and Month..	Names of vessels.	Flag of Vessel.	Tonnage of Vessel.	Whither Bound.	Whence Bound.	Cargo.	Where lost.	Cause of wreck when traceable.	Lives saved or lost.	Cargo saved or lost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1865 Jan.	"Blondel"	American.	630	..	..	Rice ..	Hastings shoals Ran. river.	Fog ..	None.	Pt. lost
" March	"Anna"	Hamburg.	..	..	..	Ballast	At sea Lat. N. 15° 53' Lon. E. 96° 26'	Not stated ..	..	..
" April	"Trumbull ..	American.	903	Calcutta.	Rio de Janeiro	Do ..	Sunk on the Outer Fukeer rocks.	Fire ..	Saved	..
" "	"Sirocco"	British ..	1246	..	..	Do	Eastern sand 14 miles eastward of Ran. light ship.	Supposed to be error of Chronometers.	None.	..
" "	"Gebroeda Hintman	Dutch ..	450	..	..	Do ..	Eastern sand 13 miles to the Eastward of L. ship	Do. Do. ..	2 lost.	Lost totally
" June	"Courier" ..	American.	898	Europe ..	Bassein ..	Rice	Portian shoal mouth of Bassein river.	Negligence ..	Saved	Do.
" Sept.	"Idas"	British ..	752	Utd. Kdm.	Maulmain	Timber ..	Krishna shoal S. W. point of land enclosing gulf of Martaban.	Carelessness & neglect in the use of the lead.	Saved	Lost.
" "	"Susannah" ..	Do ..	205	Bombay..	Do ..	Do	Godwin sands, mouth of Salween river.	Carelessness in allowing ship to drift to north on a flood tide.	Do.	Do.
1866 Feb.	"Edouard"	French ..	850	Akyab ..	Bombay..	Ballast ..	Oyster Reef, off Akyab.	Struck on reef at night & sunk after tug. off in 8 fathoms.	Do.	..
" March	"Emps of China"	British ..	339	Bombay..	Maulmain	Timber	In the Maulmain river.	Struck on the rock when tug d'n w'h it & it was	Do.	Saved
" April	S. S. "Siam" ..	Do ..	227	Calcutta.	Rangoon..	Tin & specie Rs. 20,000.	Alguada Reef.	Not known ..	Do.	Lost.
" May	"Loadel Manaim"	Do ..	369	Bombay..	Do ..	R. T. S. & B. goods	Not given.	Sunk ..	Do.	Do.

" "	" Scotia" ..	Do ..	1040	Utd. Kdm.	Maulm ain	Rice ..	30 miles west of Callagonk	Sunk during a cyclone.	1 lost.	Do.
" July	" Fortitude	Do	578	Akyab ..	Rangoon..	General ..	Sands north of Arakan riv.	Result of investigation not known.	Saved	Pr sld.
" "	" Dunkoomaree ..	Do ..	97	Madras ..	Chittagong	Salt cocoanut oil & specie	Rock at north west extremity of the Is. of Cheduba	Sprung a leak and was driven out of her course anchored & cables paid	Do.	Saved
" Nov.	" K Shooy-boneHla	Do	43	Nicobars ..	Mergui ..	General	Reef Island Tavoy point.	.....	Do.	Lost.
" Dec.	" Burmese Kattoo.	Do ..	25	Rangoon..	Tavoy....	Sundries ..	Eastern sand mouth of Rangoon river.	.....	Do.	Do.
1867 May	" "Conqueror" ..	Do	769	Chittagong	Liverpool.	Salt.. ..	Abandoned at sea 5° 11½ N. Lat. 82° East Long.	Sprung a leak	Do.	Do.
" "	" "Kyanthagye" ..	Do ..	86	Maulmain	Nicobars..	25000 c nuts 4000 v copper	Sullivan's Island	Water logged	Do.	Do.
" June	" "Northland	Do	938	Madras ..	Maulmain	Timber	On the sands E. of Long Is.	Dragged from her anchge. & drifted on to the sands.	Do.	Saved
" "	" "Wizard King" ..	American.	1128	Utd. Kdm.	Do. ..	Do ..	Godwin sands.	Grounded while attempting to get into anchge. v'ge for anchge	Do.	Do.
" "	" "Pleiades" ..	British ..	..	Calcutta..	Penang ..	Do	Reef 15 m E. of Landfall Is	Squally weather ..	Do.	Lost.
" Sept.	" "Nineveh"	Do	126	Rangoon..	Madras ..	Cocoanuts & cocoanut oil	S. W. end of N. Sentinel	Stormy weather ...	15 lost	Do.
" Oct.	" "Fuzel Rohoman	Arab ..	..	Calcutta..	Jeddah...	Salt	Off Landfall Is. Andamans	Foundered	Saved	Do.
" Nov.	" "Feroze Shah" ..	British ..	812	Penang ..	Karikalal.	" Sundries	On a bank 2 miles south by East of South Brother Is.	Disabled state of the vessel.}	of 9 lost.	Do.

The *Pomona* was water logged and beached at the Andamans, in 1866 particulars not given. The wreck of a vessel on the Andamans, was discovered near where the *Nisaveck* was lost—name unknown.

299. The Chief Commissioner tenders his best thanks to
 the following Officers for the efficient manner in which they have
 performed their respective duties.

Acknowledgment of services.

MASTER ATTENDANTS.

CAPTAIN HAROLD LEWIS.
 W. PORTER ESQUIRE.
 G. F. WELLS ESQUIRE.
 A. J. DODD ESQUIRE.
 DEPUTY MASTER ATTENDANT,
 J. MACK ESQUIRE.
 HEALTH OFFICER FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON,
 DR. F. MAYNARD.
 DEPUTY HEALTH OFFICER,
 DR. L. BOOTH.
 SUPERINTENDENT OF LIGHT HOUSES,
 CAPTAIN HAROLD LEWIS.
 COMMANDER OF THE LIGHT SHIP "GALLANT,"
 MR. J. W. BALLANTINE.
 COMMANDER OF THE LIGHT HOUSE TENDER "PHAROS,"
 MR. R. C. COLLIER.

The Chief Commissioner's best thanks are due to Captain W. Courtenay Smark, Commander of H. M.'s Steamer "Nemesis."



SECTION XIII.

FINANCIAL.

270. The Financial statement will be found in the appendix under III Statistics of production and distribution. In this report it has been deemed advisable to enter separate statements in order to admit of comparison the transactions of April 1866, as well as those of the eleven months of which the year 1866-67 consisted.

A comparison can thus be made between the twelve months of 1867-68 and the twelve months immediately preceding.

271. The total receipts under Land Revenue are nearly

1866-67	Rs.	67,53,415	nine lacs less than in the pre-
1867-68	„	58,54,433	vious year owing to the land
Decrease	„	8,98,982	tax having been realized in

1867 earlier than usual, and in 1866 later than is the general custom, the receipts on account of Land Revenue in April and May 1866 being the land collections of 1866-67 were nine and a half lacs more than those of April and May 1867, that is, for 1867-68.

It will be seen nevertheless that the Capitation tax and miscellaneous revenues have produced upwards of one lac of Rupees more than in 1866-67. Owing however to the commencement of the official year falling at the very time when the land collections are actually going on, any comparison of the results of one year with another based on the figures of the official year is almost sure to mislead as far as the land revenue is concerned. The figures for the calendar years 1865, 1866, and 1867 are therefore appended, and shew in a trustworthy manner the state of the agricultural revenue of the province during those years as far as the collections are concerned

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Land Revenue fluctuating . . . . .	....	29,59,689	28,35,604
Capitation tax . . . . .	....	21,26,922	21,06,075
Miscellaneous Revenue . . . . .	....	5,14,069	5,56,560
Total Rupees.....	55,66,089	Rs. 56,00,689	Rs. 54,98,239

FORESTS.

1866-67	Rupees 5,91,177
1867-68	" 6,46,811
Increase	55,634

272. Notwithstanding the great depression in the timber trade the income from this source of revenue has increased

principally from the duty levied on foreign timber.

273. The income under this head rapidly increases, but

ABKAREE.

1866-67	Rupees 10,42,480
1867-68	" 12,84,407
Increase	2,41,927

the figures in the margin must not be accepted as an index of the real annual growth of consumption in the

province—Owing to the change in the Financial year, the opium and abkaree farms in British Burma have this year been submitted to auction in the month of March, instead of in April as heretofore. By this alteration the proceeds of sale of five quarterly auctions have been credited within twelve months, that is, the usual receipts of April, or the first month of 1868-69, have been brought into March, or the last month of 1867-68. The following figures shew this.

1866	{	March	47,900
	{	April	1,83,192
1867	{	March	66,648
	{	April	3,85,025
1868	{	March	2,35,954
	{	April	65,727

Deducting therefore the extraordinary receipt of March 1867-68, which may be put at Rupees 1,70,000, (or

which is the same thing reversing the months) we have a real increase of say Rupees 72,000 for the four quarters of 1867-68 over the corresponding quarters of 1866-67; the figures will stand thus for the three past years.

1865-66	Rupees	9,70,638
1866-67	„	10,42,480 or + 71,842
1867-68	„	11,14,407 or + 71,927

shewing an increase of Rupees 71,842 in 1866-67 over the receipts of 1865-66, and an increase of Rupees 71,927 in 1867-68 over the receipts of 1866-67. These figures would appear to represent the annual increase.

274. This being the first year in which the tax was levied no comparison can be made now, but it may be observed that the penalties levied amounted to Rupees 109 only, clearly showing that the Act has not been worked over stringently in this province.

LICENSE TAX.

Rupees 1,04,953

275. The Customs revenue steadily rises, although the year 1866-67 shewed a considerable falling off owing to the general stagnation of trade throughout the world. The exports and imports have together advanced to Rupees 20,02,006 or, four and a quarter lakhs more than in 1866-67, and nearly one lakh more than in 1865-66, Rupees 19,12,711.

1866-67	Rupees	15,74,996
1867-68	„	20,02,006
Increase		427,010

276. The income from Salt is also rapidly increasing, but principally from the duty on its manufacture and not on imports of English salt which is trifling in amount.

SALT.

1866-67	Rupees	71,099
1867-68	„	98,218
Increase		22,119

277. The increase under Stamps is but trifling, the introduction of the new stamp

STAMPS.	
1866-67	Rupees 4,20,392
1867-68	" 4,26,583
Increase	6,191

Act may possibly have checked vexatious litigation to some extent.

278. The receipts under Law and Justice (excluding Port Blair) show a decrease of

LAW AND JUSTICE.	
1866-67	Rupees 3,42,076
1867-68	" 2,41,439
Decrease	100,637

upwards of one lakh of Rupees. It will be seen that there is a very large falling off under fees

and fines in Civil and Criminal Courts; it should also be noted that numerous unclaimed deposits were credited under this head in 1866-67.

279. The decrease under Police is entirely attributable to a very large sum having been transferred in 1866-67 from deposits, to credit of this head.

POLICE.	
1866-67	Rupees 1,46,614
1867-68	" 1,24,006
Decrease	22,608

280. In consequence of the rent of the Dallah Dock yard being realized by the Public

MARINE.	
1866-67	Rupees 68,686
1867-68	" 42,398
Decrease	26,288

Works Department, the credits to Marine have been diminished by Rupees 24,000; there is also

a further falling off under sale of stores, of which the supply kept at present is very small. The collections on account of Coast Light dues are credited to this head, and it may be remarked that they fall short of the disbursement for Coast Lights by over 10,000 Rupees.

EDUCATION.	
1866-67	Rupees 4,481
1867-68	" 4,886
Increase	405

281. The increase under Education is small and is principally under fees.

282. The only income under the head of Interest is from the interest levied on the advances made to the Port Funds that are in debt. The increase is due to the Maulmain and Bassein Port Funds becoming year by year more deeply involved.

INTEREST.			
1866-67	Rupees	7,489	
1867-68	"	9,902	
Increase		2,413	

283. The apparent decrease under Miscellaneous is attributable to a considerable number of deposits having been transferred in 1866-67 to credit of this head after having been allowed to accumulate for some years.

MISCELLANEOUS.			
1866-67	Rupees	49,564	
1867-68	"	28,174	
Decrease		21,390	

284. The heads of account hitherto referred to comprise the service or Budget Heads, and amount in all (exclusive of Port Blair) to Rupees 108,63,216 or £ 1,086,321 being a decrease of 2,09,244 or £ 20,924 arising chiefly from Land Revenue not being available so early as March.

TOTAL INCOME.			
1866-67	Rupees	110,72,460	
1867-68	"	108,63,216	
Decrease		2,09,244	

The remaining sources of Income are from the several Funds, Deposits, Advances recovered, Cash and Bill remittance and receipts from Military and Civil Departments not rendering accounts to the accounts Office.

285. The receipts of the Police Superannuation Fund amount to Rupees 43,155 being less by Rupees 5,150 than the collections of 1866-67. The cause of this decrease is that greater supervision is now exercised over the collections in order to prevent sums creditable to the Imperial Revenue being credited to this Fund.

286. The receipts of the several Local Funds stand at Rupees 5,39,334 less than in the previous year. This decrease however is only nominal, as a transfer debit to Bengal of 6½ lacs was made in the books of 1866-67 on account of the balances of the funds which appeared in the books of that Government on account of Burma. The actual cash receipts in 1867-68 for Local Funds may be put at Rupees 9,50,000.

287. The amount debited to interest is solely on account of the Police Superannuation Fund. The smaller payments in this year are owing to interest having been allowed

INTEREST ON SERVICE FUNDS.	
1866-67 Rupees	16,009
1867-68 "	10,223
Decrease	5,786

to accumulate previous to the year 1866-67, when it was transferred to credit of the Fund.

288. The large decrease in refunds is explained by the fact that Rupees 87,764 out of Rupees 1,64,639 was merely a transfer in account, the real decrease therefore is Rupees 22,414 only. The entry was caused by a mistake in the Accountant General's Office in 1865-66, whereby the refunds of the additional duty on the export of rice were debited to a remittance instead of a service head—the sum of Rupees 87,764 was a charge of 1865-66, and in no way appertains to the expenditure of 1866-67. It should therefore be omitted in making any comparison between the disbursements of the two years.

REFUNDS.	
1866-67 Rupees	1,64,639
1867-68 "	54,461
Decrease	110,178

289. Under land revenue the decrease is nominal only and has been brought about in the following manner—

LAND REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS.	
1866-67 Rupees	9,43,494
1867-68 "	8,41,230
Decrease	102,264

commission on land revenue collections is the heaviest

item under the head of land revenue disbursements, and for the same reason as applies to the collection of land revenue frequently does not appear under the year to which it really belongs. In the years 1865-66, 66-67 and 1867-68 it so happened that there was some irregularity in the times of collection of revenue and payment of commission. In 1865-66 the payments were very late, which had the effect of throwing them into 1866-67—whereas in 1867-68 they were more than usually early—which though the exact reverse of what had happened the year before, had a precisely similar effect in the accounts of 1866-67 thus in the intermediate year, or 1866-67 owing to the expeditious collections in the early part of 1867—as well as the dilatoriness in the beginning of 1866 heavier disbursements became necessary. The months, in which commission on land revenue is principally if not solely paid, are March, April, May and June—the disbursements of these months stand thus.—

1866.				1867.			
April	...	Rupees	78,860	April	44,591		
May	...	"	63,103	May	7,289		
June	...	"	32,385	June	3,152		
1867 March	...	"	1,60,518	1868 March	1,43,320		
Total of 4 months of 1866-67				Total of 4 months collection in 1867-68			
3,34,866				199,252			

The excess of commission paid in 1866-67 over 1867-68 was therefore Rupees 135,614 omitting the charges for commission there has been an increase of charge under the head of land revenue of Rupees 33,350—accounted for by the share of the increase to the salaries of the Officers of the Commission debitable to Land Revenue.

290. The increased expenditure in the Forest department

FOREST.				is principally on account of	
1866-67	..	..	2,96,895	transport and purchase of	
1867-68	..	..	3,30,475		
Increase	-	-	33,580	stock.	

ABKAREE.	
1866-67	1,54,299
1867-68	2,03,481
Increase	49,182

291. The increase in abkaree is chiefly in consequence of a larger supply of opium having been received from Calcutta.

ASSESSED TAXES.	
1867-68	6,798

292. The charges for assessed taxes are principally on account of commission paid on collections. The cost of collection was $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

	1866-67	1867-68
Customs	1,19,184	1,19,875
Salt	4,032	5,857
Stamps	10,413	11,079

293. The variations under Customs, Salt, and Stamps are trifling.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.	
1866-77	1,26,081
1867-68	1,25,005
Decrease..	1,076

294. The decrease under salaries amounts to Rs. 12000, and is sufficient to cover the large increase under establishments and contingencies.

In the Chief Commissioner's office there was a small saving.

OFFICE OF ACCOUNT AND AUDIT.	
1866-67	77,475
1867-68	63,130
Decrease..	14,345

295. Owing to the absence on leave of the Accountant General a saving of nearly Rs. 12,000 was effected; there has also been a decrease of charges under establishment and contingencies.

COMMISSIONERS.	
1866-67	1,84,055
1867-68	1,45,367
Decrease..	38,688

296. Under this head also there is a large decrease owing to the absence on leave of the permanent incumbents and a reduction in the cost of establishment.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Civil and Sessions Courts.

1866-67.. .. .	2,68,273
1867-68	3,05,168
Increase.. ..	<u>36,895</u>

297. This increase is owing almost entirely to the increased pay granted to the commission.

	1866-67.	1867-68.
Recorders	62,920	65,182
Tsetkays	32,214	32,518
Law-Officers .. .	7,734	7,675
Criminal.. . . .	61,954	58,051

298. The charges on account of the remaining Criminal and Civil Courts vary so little from those of the previous year that there is no necessity for any comment thereon.

GAOLS.	
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.	
1866-67	18,802
1867-68	18,882
Increase.. ..	<u>80</u>

DISTRICT GAOL ESTABLISHMENT.	
1866-67	77,058
1867-68	80,792
Increase....	<u>3,734</u>

299. Under Gaols there are no charges deserving of notice beyond that on account of manufactures, the increase which is fully compensated for by the additional income.

DISTRICT GAOL SUPPLIES.	
1866-67	1,25,117
1867-68	1,13,653
Decrease	<u>11,464</u>

The increase of charge is Rs. 21,589

Do of Receipts „ 41,499

Profit .. 16,910

DISTRICT GAOL MANUFACTURES,	
1866-67	2,186
1867-68	26,775
Increase	<u>24,589</u>

plus the value of any stock which the Gaol department may have purchased during the year and which is still on hand.

300. The decrease in Police charges is caused by a transfer entry in the account of 1866-67 to the extent of Rupees 43,780—the expenditure in 1867-68 has increased under most of

POLICE.	
1866-67	13,28,648
1867-68	13,07,148
Decrease	<u>21,500</u>

the sub-heads but principally under petty construction and repairs, on which account nearly Rupees 18,000 were expended.

301. There is an increase under Marine owing to the repairs required to the "Nemesis." In this is included subsidy to the Irrawaddy Flotilla, and cost of carrying the mails to Tavoy and Mergui.

MARINE.	
1866-67	1,10,827
1867-68	1,91,943
Increase	81,116

302. In consequence of the establishment of the Promethee school, the payments under this head have increased, but it may be observed that there was a smaller sum paid on account of grants-in-aid.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.	
1866-67	68,348
1867-68	73,702
Increase	5,354

303. The decrease in ecclesiastical payments is owing to the absence of one of the chaplains, but there is a slight increase on account of establishment and travelling allowance.

ECCLESIASTICAL.	
1866-67	50,315
1867-68	48,745
Decrease	1,570

304. The rules recently issued regarding pay of all officers in medical employ both in the higher as well as in the subordinate grades have increased the expenditure under the medical grant—there has also been an increase of expenditure on account of diet of pauper patients, some portion of such charges having formerly been borne by the dispensary funds—the full cost is now paid by Government.

MEDICAL.	
1866-67	88,949
1867-68	1,13,545
Increase	24,596

305. The charges for printing have risen considerably. It should not however be over-looked that the cost to Government is in great part nominal, most of the work having been performed by the Rangoon Gaol press, and the cost debited to the offices concerned by a transfer credit.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.	
1866-67	27,676
1867-68	46,885
Increase	19,209

306. The cost of the Mandalay Mission and the Bhamo

POLITICAL CHARGES.	
1866-67	1,06,098
1867-68	1,41,573
Increase	38,754

expedition has swelled the political charges of the year considerably.

307. Under the head of miscellaneous there is an in-

MISCELLANEOUS.	
1866-67	6,055
1867-68	30,886
Increase.	24,831

crease owing principally to the high rate of freight charged on the conveyance of treasure from Bassin to Rangoon.

SUPERANNUATION PENSIONS &c.	
1866-67	24,739
1867-68	27,610
Increase -	2,871

308. The increase in pensions must be expected and the expenditure on this account will no doubt continue to increase year by year.

309. The charges against the Police superannuation

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

fund have increased slightly and will in the same manner as the charges under the head of superannuation pensions &c., continue to increase.

310. The expenditure under Local Funds is nominally

LOCAL FUNDS.

less by Rupees 9,78,330 owing to transfers in account, but the actual cash payments are about 4 lacs less than in 1866-67. Under the head of Public Works, the expenditure was Rupees 4,77,716 in 1867-68, against Rupees 7,41,723 in 1866-67, while other charges were Rupees 5,00,000 against Rupees 6,50,000.

311. Deposit payments are less by Rupees 83,140 than

DEPOSITS.

in the previous year, principally in the Judicial department.

312. The debits to this head have increased by Rupees 1,50,536, but as explained under "Receipts," the increase is caused by transfer entries in the accounts.

313. In consequence of the abolition of privilege remittance transfer receipts, the bills discharged amount to Rupees 2,01,000 less than in 1966-67.

314. An increase of Rupees 2,94,000 owing to larger remittances between the treasuries.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

	1866-67	1867-68
Public Works Department	88,02,040	88,56,844
Military Do	30,18,215	32,47,824
India & other Governments	81,56,761	12,80,162
Postal Department	79,899	80,626
Electric Telegraph	1,61,817	1,82,873
Money order	—	49,541
Bills of other Governments	4,52,054	57,796

315. The cause of increase or decrease in expenditure of other departments not rendering accounts to the Accountant General's Office is not known.

316. On the whole the Financial state of the province for the year under review is satisfactory. In receipts the increments have been chiefly under Customs, Abkaree, License Tax and Forests—while under disbursements the increment has arisen mainly from the commission having been placed on an improved footing, the Embassy to Mandalay, the expedition to Bhamo and large repairs required to the "Nemesis".

Total of Civil expenditure.

317. The civil branch of the expenditure may be summed up as follows.

Debitable to land revenue including cost of collections ..	841,230
Abkaree including cost of Opium	2,03,481

License Tax	....	....	...	...	6,798
Customs	...	...	....	...	1,19,875
Salt	....	....	...	....	5,897
Stamps	...	....	....	....	11,075
Chief Commissioner's Office	...	...	...	...	1,25,005
Office of Accountant General	...	....	...	...	63,130
Commissioners	...	...	....	...	1,45,367
Civil and Criminal Courts	....	...	...	...	4,68,624
Gaols	....	...	....	....	2,40,102
Police	..	....	...	....	13,07,148
Marine	..	...	....	....	1,91,943
Education, Science and Art	...	...	...	...	73,702
Ecclesiastical	....	...	....	...	48,745
Medical	...	...	....	...	1,13,545
Printing	....	...	...	....	46,885
Political	....	....	...	....	1,44,573
Pensions	....	...	...	...	27,610
Miscellaneous	...	....	....	...	30,886

42,15,621

making a total of 42,15,621. The cost of the Military may be assumed at Rupees 32,47,824, Public Works (exclusive of Port Blair) and Forests 28,63,446 leaving a surplus of Rupees 5,36,325 to meet the expenses of the Post Office, (including the subsidy to sea going Steamers beyond the province) the Electric Telegraph, and Relief of Troops.

No Currency Notes.

318. No currency Notes are in circulation in this province.

Branch of the Bank of Bengal established at Akyab.

319. A branch Bank of Bengal was established at Akyab during the year.

Movement of Government specie.

320. Specie to the extent of Rupees 4,38,999 was

received from Calcutta in the shape of small silver coins and copper. The surplus revenue sent to Calcutta amounted to Rupees 8,00,000—Rs. 4,00,000 more were in the course of being remitted from Akyab at the close of the year.

321. The Chief Commissioner tenders his best thanks to the Accountant General Mr. H. A. Mangles B. C. S. for the effective control he has maintained over his department—Mr. C. R. Kiernander who officiated during Mr. Mangles' absence carried on the duties in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

SECTION XIV.

POLITICAL.

322. On 25th October 1867, a new Treaty consisting of 13 articles was concluded at Mandalay by Colonel Fytche with the Court of Ava; the whole circumstances connected with the Chief Commissioner's Mission to the Capital of Upper Burma are fraught with interest, and most satisfactory. The position of affairs anterior to the visit was such as to give exceptional importance to the event. Just one year previously, the Court of Ava had declined to enter into further Treaty engagements with the British Government, which were considered essential to a proper carrying out of the spirit of the Treaty of 1862, and which were no less necessary to meet the growing requirements of the large commercial relations of the two countries. The dissatisfaction felt by the Government of India at the course pursued by the Court of Ava was communicated to His Majesty the King, and the disappointment of the public generally at the narrow policy thus displayed led to a strong expression of resentment against the Burmese Government.

323. Negotiations were re-opened by the desire of His Majesty, and eventuated in the visit of the Chief Commissioner as Envoy from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, for the purpose of concluding a new Treaty. Some significance, therefore, was necessarily attached to the manner in which the mission might be received, irrespective of the result, whether that might be successful or not. On this point there can be no two opinions, as to the reception of the Envoy and his Suite. From the time the party crossed the Frontier, until it left Mandalay, there was the most manifest desire to show every consideration and respect towards the representative of the British Government. During the progress up the Irrawaddy river, every provision was made for the comfort and convenience of the party. At the capital the accommodation provided was exceptionally handsome and commodious. In all the details connected with the interviews with His Majesty, measures were taken to show the importance attached by the Court to a fitting reception at the Palace; and in the more direct and personal communication with His Majesty and with his ministers, the most friendly tone prevailed. Frequent expression was given to the desire for a lasting and close friendship between the respective Governments.

324. The Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council on 26th November 1867, and published in the *Gazette of India* on 29th November following. The Treaty definitely conveys to the British Government the right of establishing a Political Agent at the Court of Ava, and its terms, which provide for greater freedom in the trade of the two countries and greater security for British interests in the Burmese territory, are eminently calculated to develop the commercial relations of the two nations. The good results proceeding from the reduction of

Negotiations re-opened by desire of His Majesty.

Ratification of Treaty.

their Frontier duties by the Burmese Government provided for in the Treaty, have been already felt, the inland trade between this Province and Upper Burma during the past year having increased to nearly double that of the previous one, being 254½ against 129 lakhs of Rupees, or £2,545,000 against £1,290,000 : and it is to be hoped and expected that under the new Treaty the trade relations between the two countries will still much further develope, and at the same time be more smoothly and satisfactorily conducted.

325. While at Mandalay the Envoy also succeeded in procuring the King's sanction which had previously been refused to despatch and expedition *via* Bhamo to Western China, to explore the ancient trade routes formerly existing in that direction, and closed since the Mahomedan rebellion in Yunan against the Chinese Government. The Mission left Mandalay on 13th January 1868, and from the accounts that have been received from Captain Sladen, the leader of the expedition, great hopes are entertained of this ancient through traffic being revived.

326. The Boundary line between the British possessions in Burma and the Kingdom of Siam, a much vexed question, which had been opened on several previous occasions by former Commissioners of the Tenasserim Provinces without success, has been finally arranged. The recent negotiations for its settlement was proposed and commenced by Colonel Fytche in May 1864, when Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division, in a conference held at Kra, a Siamese town on the Northern border of Siam, where special Commissioners had been deputed by the King of Siam to meet him. The Southern, Northern and Western boundaries were then fixed and agreed upon—but the Eastern (the most important one) was

reserved by mutual consent, to be finally arranged for by a special Commissioner to be sent for that purpose. This duty on the part of the British Government, was entrusted to Lieutenant Arthur Herbert Bagge, Royal Engineers, who conducted this important affair with great tact and judgement to its ultimate favorable conclusion.

The Convention settling the line of demarcation between the two countries was concluded at Bangkok by Lieutenant Bagge on 8th February 1868, and ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India on 30th April following.

327. Several raids were made into Northern Arakan by wild Hill Tribes during the early part of last year, and a large force of police were organized and assembled in the hills to coerce these reculant tribes; on which becoming known among the chiefs of the Upper Koladan, they came forward voluntarily and took an oath that they would assist the Police, and be faithful to the British Government in its endeavours to put down future marauding. These were our own tribute-paying chiefs; and this combined action nullified any chance of general resistance to the measures the Chief Commissioner was prepared to adopt, and largely facilitated the more efficient dealing with the different Chiefs that lay beyond our practical boundary.

The Superintendent of Hill Tribes, Mr. Davis, before proceeding to actual extremities beyond our boundary, wisely sent messengers to the Khong and Khoontso tribes, who were in possession of the captives taken in the late raids, and who being informed of the determination of the Government, and the strong combination formed against them, sent in their Chiefs and delivered up the captives. The Khoontso tribe has hitherto entirely held aloof, frequently joining in raids on tribute-paying villages, and have never yet been reached in any retaliatory expeditions, and their coming in may be

looked upon as a sure proof of the excellent effect produced by our measures during last season, and of the confidence felt by the tribes in Mr. Davis, the Superintendent.

328. The Khoontso Chiefs entered into an agreement with Mr. Davis to abstain from attacking tribute-paying villages, from purchasing captives brought from British Territory, and from harboring absconding offenders from our Territory. In return for which, the Khoontsos are allowed free passage in our Territory for the purpose of trade, and are to be protected in case of necessity while so employed, that they will adhere to their promises strictly, experience only can show; but it is a great step in advance of our old position with them, that they should come to an agreement at all.

329. Mr. Davis has submitted a project for the establishment of a large Bazaar in the neighbourhood of the Hill tracts, with a view of encouraging trade and traffic with the Hill Tribes. The scheme has been sanctioned by the Government of India, and a fitting site selected, to which on the one hand the tribes can conveniently resort, and in which on the other hand inhabitants of the plain will settle, and thus bring both these parties into more constant and friendly contact.

330. The first expedition undertaken into these hills was in 1841-42, led by Colonel (then Lieutenant) Fytche, which was completely successful, and kept the Hill Tribes quiet for several years.

No Black mail is paid in this province to these wild tribes, as prevails in the neighbouring Chittagong Division.

331. The Chief Commissioner begs to acknowledge the valuable services rendered by Captain Sladen, Political Agent at Mandalay more especially during and previous to the negotiations which led to the recent Treaty concluded by the Chief Commissioner with the Court of Ava. His Majesty the King of Burma has repeatedly spoken and written to the Chief Commissioner of the confidence he reposed in Captain Sladen, and the Chief Commissioner while at Mandalay had frequent instances of the unreserved and friendly feeling of the King towards the Political Agent.

The Chief Commissioner also desires to acknowledge the great tact and judgement, shown during the good service performed by those two able officers, Lieutenant Bagge R. E. and Mr. Davis.

SECTION XV.

MILITARY.

332. The numerical strength of the Military garrison of this province and Port Blair has been somewhat reduced since the previous report, the numbers at the end of 1867 being

Strength of the garrisons.

European Officers	...	...	...	111
Do Non-commissioned rank and file	...		...	1,678
Native commissioned, and Non-com-				
missioned rank and file	....	...	...	2,595

4,384

as against 1,813 European Officers and Men, and 2,715 Native troops of all ranks in 1866.

333. The health of the troops both European and Native has been remarkably good, the death rate among the former being 18·21 per thousand, and the latter 21·93 per thousand which compares favorably with most of the stations in India.

334. No alterations have been made in the distribution of the troops during the year—they were stationed as shown in the following statement.

STATION.	CORPS.	European Officers.	European Non-commissioned Rank and File.	Native Commissioned Non commissioned Rank and File.	REMARKS.
Rangoon ..	Artillery - - - - -	10	129	...	Total number of Sick Europeans and Natives 227.
	2-24th Regiment - - ..	27	558	...	
	26th Regiment N. I. - -	10	1	598	
Thayetmyo.	Artillery - - - - -	4	111	...	
	Hd. Qr. and Left wing 2-19th	18	396.	...	
	30th Regiment N. I. - -	7.	...	655	
Toungoo ..	Artillery - - - - -	4	65	...	
	Right Wing 2-19th - - ..	11	813	...	
	16th Regiment N. I. - -	5	...	479	
Port Blair ..	1 Company 2-24 Regiment	4	105	...	
	1 Company Sap. & Miners	1	...	120	
	1 Company 25th Regt N. I.	1	...	88	
Shwe-gheen .	Detachment 16th N. I. -	1	...	121	
Maulmain ..	25th Regiment N. I. - -	8	...	539	
TOTAL ..		111	1,678	2,515	



SECTION XVI.

POPULATION.

Comparative progress of the
population under British and
Native Administration.

335. During the past year enquiries were made with reference to the comparative merits of British and Native administration, regarding the progress of the population of this province in recent times ; the information gained on this occasion will be briefly summarized in this place as a record from which to compile future statistics.

The prosperity and happiness of a people, and especially the absence of oppression, are best tested by the increase of population when combined with material progress, and it so happened that British Burma afforded the means of drawing an unerring comparison, in this respect, between the effects of British and Native administration, because British Burma not only has in immediate contact with it, the Government from whose dominion the province was taken, but it so came about that in the earlier years of our occupancy we first obtained possession of a poverty stricken coast strip comprising Arakan on the northern side and Tenasserim on

the southern extremity ; the middle portion forming the province of Pegu which extends a considerable distance inland and embraces an immense extent of fertile delta intersected by many streams and a navigable river leading to the capital of the native empire—of which Pegu itself formed a part,—did not come under our rule till the other two provinces had been in our possession for over seven and twenty years.

The circumstances are peculiar, for a reference to the map will show that Pegu was so fairly interposed between our older acquired possessions and the centre of the dominions ruled by the King of Burma, that it was in a position while yet under native rule to draw both population and trade provided native rule proved more attractive to either.

These conditions furnished a test infinitely more favorable to the native dynasty, in virtue of its holding a far richer and more accessible territory, capacity for internal trade, and homogeneous institutions, while our centre of power was across the sea, on a distant shore, and accessories to development had to be created under an alien rule.

From the statistics procured it was fairly shewn, not only that the province of British Burma had as a whole increased at a rate far exceeding the numbers accruing from natural causes and which could only be attributed to immigration, but also that in the case of the central portion—Pegu,

which under native rule formed the nursery which supplied the other two provinces, the exodus ceased to flow thence as soon as it was corporated in the British Empire and became the centre to which foreign population gravitated, especially in the frontier districts adjoining Burma proper.

It is well known that when Arakan and Tenasserim came into our possession in 1826 they were so depopulated and unproductive that it was with great hesitation they were kept.

The former with an area of 18,630 square miles was calculated to possess only 100,000 souls ; the latter with a greater area, much of which skirted a barren coast, was estimated to contain still fewer ; while Pegu which, as being most favored by nature, was supposed by various travellers in the beginning of this century to have as many as 23 souls to the square mile—Owing to emigration to our territories on north and south the numerical excess had somewhat decreased when Pegu first fell into our hands in 1852.

The following table will exemplify what has been already stated as regards population in connection with material progress.

DIVISIONS OF THE PROVINCE.	Total area sq. ml.	POPULATION DURING UNDERNOTED YEARS.						Estimated increase per cent. in 1867 over 1825.
		1825	1835	1845	1855	1865	1867	
Arakan	18,630	† 100,000	211,536	309,608	366,310	428,042	445,483	345.48
Pegu	32,440	† 719,640	† 609,820	† 500,000	631,640	1,401,312	1,482,014	105.93
Tenasserim	38,000	† 70,000	84,917	127,455	* 213,692	443,695	461,815	564.02
<p>* Martaban, with a population of about 80,000, was added to Tenasserim in 1852, after the second Burmese War.</p>								
† Estimated.								
Total	90,070	889,640	906,273	937,078	1,211,642	2,273,049	2,392,312	

YEARS.	ARAKAN.			Pegu.			TENASSERIM.		
	Revenue Rupees.	Area cultivat- ed Acres.	Trade. Rupees.	Revenue Rupees.	Area cultivat- ed Acres.	Trade. Rupees.	Revenue Rupees.	Area cultivat- ed Acres.	Trade. Rupees.
1826	2,32,250	*66,227	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,760	.....	.....
1835	5,28,320	133,952	.....	.....	.....	.....	339,530	100,657	.....
1845	6,84,550	223,769	.....	.....	.....	.....	525,250	119,869	.....
1855	12,77,290	353,885	1,87,60,980	29,77,305	539,809	21,431,000	833,000	181,681	8,363,050
1865	19,00,820	377,012	1,59,66,018	64,64,620	991,102	72,874,517	1,935,660	273,289	18,612,782
1867	18,78,428	415,517	1,19,95,057	67,60,063	1,172,986	73,625,773	20,51,206	368,135	13,889,013
		*In 1830					†In 1825	†In 1843	

336. The statistics of population are made out annually in this province in connection with the Capitation tax, and a pretty close scrutiny is effected over the adult male population. The process has been going on since 1826 in the Arakan and Tenasserim divisions and since 1853 in Pegu, so that the returns may now be taken as fairly correct.

Statistics of principal races.

337. The following is a comparative statement showing the numbers comprised in the principal races in the province as compared with the previous year, exclusive of the population in Military Cantonments and prisoners in Gaol.

R A C E S.	ARAKAN.		PEGU.		TENNASSERIM.		TOTAL.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
1. Europeans and their descendants	169	197	2,317	2,720	8,332	2,492	5,818	5,409
2. Burmese including Arakanese and Talines	343,778	345,832	10,73,829	1,106,958	261,264	266,931	1,678,671	1,719,121
3. Karens	140	125	276,968	286,543	109,126	115,449	886,234	402,117
4. Shans and Thongthoos	39	79	28,128	27,700	30,029	30,527	58,306	58,306
5. Chinese	184	93	2,080	13,212	7,884	8,882	10,118	11,159
6. Khyengs	19,203	18,666	22,959	2,664	.....	.....	42,162	41,877
7. Yabangs . . . . .	.....	.....	5,565	9,012	1,068	678	6,633	9,685
8. Indians	31,553	33,405	17,728	16,518	25,572	32,410	74,853	82,333
9. Mahomedans of Burma	24,008	23,579	2,072	999	5,340	6,187	31,415	30,765
10. Kamees	10,648	12,742	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,648	12,742
11. All other races not included above	5,053	10,765	10,853	6,269	1,664	1,764	17,570	16,798
Total	434,770	445,483	1,442,469	1,482,014	445,279	464,815	2,322,518	2,392,312
Men	126,420	130,986	400,465	407,678	139,170	142,508	686,055	681,172
Women	122,204	126,711	379,438	390,058	110,016	113,276	611,658	639,045
Boys under 18 years of age.	99,922	100,353	318,085	320,873	101,588	109,178	519,545	530,404
Girls under 15 years of age	86,224	87,433	281,481	291,405	94,555	99,869	462,260	478,691
Total	434,770	445,483	1,379,469 ^a	1,419,014 ^a	445,279	464,815	2,259,518 ^a	2,329,311 ^a

^a This is exclusive of 63,000 mountain Karens in the Toungoo District of the Pegu Division. The proportion of males and females of whom is not known.

The return of population of Arakan in the Administration Report for 1866-67, shewed 7,935 too many amongst "other races," because this was the number of Hill Tribes which were added erroneously; supposing that the Commissioner of Arakan had not included them, whereas he had.

338. The increase of population in 1867 over 1866 in each of the three divisions of the province was as follows :—

Increase of population in each division.

DIVISIONS.						NUMBER.	PER CENTAGE.
Arakan	..	..	..	..	..	10,713	2·46
Pegu	..	..	..	..	..	39,545	2·74
Tenasserim	..	..	..	..	..	19,536	4·38
Total						69,794	3·00

The principal increment being in the Tenasserim division.

339. The total population of the ARAKAN division of the province is nearly half a million, or 23·9 persons to the square mile, the area of the division being 18,630 square miles.

Arakan division.

The indigenous population, consisting of Burmese Karens, Kyengs, and the Mahomedans of the country, aggregate 411,788, or 22·1 to the square mile, and the foreigners comprising Europeans, Chinese, Bengallees, Madrassesees &c., make up the balance viz: 33,695. The net increase in Arakan during the year was 10,713, or 2·46 per cent over the previous year.

Of the foreigners there reside in the district of Akyab :—

Europeans and East Indians	...	156
Chinese	...	65
Madrassesees	...	30
Natives of Bengal	...	32,105

Total.... 32,356

The increase in the population of this district during the year was 6,146 exclusive of the Hill Tribes the population of which is not accurately known, but is estimated at 7,935 souls.

In the Ramree district there was a decrease in the inhabitants of no less than 3,575—2·76 per cent.

The tide of emigration from Ramree is considerable, and flows into the adjoining district of Akyab.

Sandoway shows a small increase of 207 souls, it is worthy of notice that there has been a considerable decrease in emigration during the year from this district.

340. The PEGU division of British Burma contains a population of 1,482,014 souls—
 Pegu division. including about 63,000 Karens resident in the remote parts of the Toungoo district. The increase during the year 1867 over that of the preceding 12 months was in number 39,545, or 2·74 on the total, but as there are no means of arriving at a correct computation of the Karens, they have been estimated at the same figure as in the previous year, and the net increase should, therefore, be averaged on 1,419,014 inhabitants only, which gives a per centage increment of 2·86.

The following statement shows the population of each district with the relative augmentation or diminution as compared with 1866, from which it will be observed there was an improvement in each with the exception of Bassein.

DISTRICTS.	1867.	1866.	INCREASE. No.	DECREASE. No.	INCREASE. o/o.	DECREASE. o/o.
Rangoon	351,417	340,076	10,741	..	3·15	..
Bassein	274,540	274,655	..	115	..	·04
Myanounge	380,505	368,817	16,688	..	4·58	..
Prome	322,493	392,599	9,894	..	3·06	..
Toungoo	*80,059	77,722	2,387	..	3·00	..
* Exclusive of the wild Karens estimated at 65,000.						

The immigrants from Upper Burma and the Shan States during the year were 12,107 and the emigrants to those territories 3,335 leaving a balance in favor of the division of 8,772 or 60 per cent.

In the Rangoon district the increase was 10,741 being 1,323 in the town and 9,418 in the remainder of the district. The immigrants from the adjacent districts were 739 in excess of the emigrants.

The decrease of 115 in the district of Bassein notwithstanding an excess in favor of immigration of 307 souls, is somewhat inexplicable, the Deputy Commissioner's statement that "there are a great number of families who get their livelihood by trading from township to township, and district to district in boats, and generally speaking are on the move just about the time the census is being taken and so avoid being shewn in the population return"—being by no means satisfactory.

Myanong shows the large increase of 16,688 or 4.58 per cent—the excess of immigrants from Upper Burma over emigrants being 813, while the number of those who came in from the adjoining districts exceeded that of departures from the district by 6,092. The increase is attributed to the demand for labour in the Public Works Department for the construction of the bund to exclude the surplus waters of the Irrawaddy.

The population of the Prome district was augmented during the year by 9,894 souls of whom the balance in favor of immigration from Upper Burma was 4,928, leaving the increase by natural causes at 1.54 per cent. The large immigration is doubtless due to the unsettled state of the territory beyond the frontier and partiality for British rule.

The returns from Toungoo exhibit an increase of 2,337, of which 352 only were due to natural causes, the balance 1,985 being immigrants from Upper Burma and the Shan states.

Immigration from Upper Burma has not been so extensive as it has been in some previous years, nevertheless the number, being above one third of the whole increase, may be considered satisfactory.

341. There is a large increase in the TENASSERIM division being in number 19,536 and per centage 4.38 and is spread over the several districts as follows :—

Amherst including Maulmain	....	....	12,294
Tavoy	....	....	894
Mergui	....	....	629
Shwegyeen	....	....	5,719

Maulmain shows an improvement over the previous year of 1,137 persons, principally among the Mahomedans of the country and Natives of India—amongst the Burmese there was a considerable falling off consequent on the want of briskness in the timber trade of the port, these people having retired into the interior or emigrated in search of employment.

In the district of Amherst (excluding Maulmain) the increase was 8,157 souls—males 3,818, females 4,339—chiefly amongst Burmese. The immigrants numbered 2,854 and the emigrants 1,999, the balance in favor of immigration being 855.

The augmentation in the population of the Tavoy district is entirely due to natural causes being $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent only : there was a slight falling off in immigration.

In Mergui the addition to the inhabitants equalled $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent which, like the above, is solely attributable to the course of nature; the emigration from the district exceeding the immigration by 109 souls.

The population of the district of Shwegyeen was 126,017 an increase of 5,719 souls over the preceding year, being males 3,489 females 2,230. The number of immigrants was 661 of whom above one half settled down in the Yoonzaleen sub-division, while the emigrants were 77 only. Owing to the continued disturbances across the frontier among the Karennee chiefs the immigration into this district has increased slightly.

342. The following statistics display the material progress of the province during 1867 as compared with the anterior 12 months—in the following particulars.

PARTICULARS.	1866.	1867.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Houses	468,699	480,666	11,967	..
Cattle viz; Elephants	793	931	138	..
Ponies	6,767	6,274	..	493
Buffaloes	405,176	432,229	27,053	..
Bullocks	224,503	229,601	5,098	..
Cows and Bulls	144,698	153,589	13,896	..
Carts and Sledges	115,961	123,934	7,973	..
Boats of sizes	56,862	58,730	1,868	..

There was a serious loss of cattle in the Akyab district arising from murrain. In Tenasserim there was an increase. A heavy mortality affected the ponies in the town of Maulmain during the year. The Shwegyeen district shows a considerable augmentation in transit material.

343. The following is a list of the towns in the province
 Towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants. with a population of five thousand
 inhabitants and above.

NAMES.	NUMBERS.
Akyab	15,536
Rangoon	71,189
Yangoon	6,476
Bassein	16,733
Lamyethna	5,635
Henzada	4,320
Kyangheen	7,661
Myan Oung	5,598
Promo	23,420
Shwe doun	10,385
Thayetmyo	8,906
Toungoo	9,618
Maulmain	65,566
Shwegyeen	7,688
Tavoy	14,506
Mergui	9,381

344. The undernoted comparative return exhibits the
 Population of principal sea-port towns. population of the principal sea-port
 towns for the years 1866 and 1867 :

NAMES.	1867.	1866.	INCREASE.
Akyab	15,536	15,448	88
Rangoon	71,189	69,866	1,323
Bassein	16,733	16,116	617
Maulmain	65,566	61,429	4,137

345. The statement here-under, shows the increase of population as compared with the collection of capitation tax and value of trade since the amalgamation of the three divisions.

YEARS.	Population.	Increase. o/o.	Capitation Tax.	Increase o/o.	Value of Trade.
1862	2,020,634	6.4	18,69,090	7.8	616,24,147
1863	2,092,041	3.1	19,63,075	1.2	701,90,252
1864	2,196,180	1.2	20,28,345	3.1	10,34,17,338
1865	2,273,049	3.1	21,01,216	3.1	10,74,53,317
1866	2,322,518	2.0	21,51,200	2.8	789,94,559
1867	2,392,312	3.0	22,02,423	2.1	995,09,873

The working of the capitation tax afford the means of obtaining a fair estimate of the population so that a comparison may be drawn as to the relative density or sparseness of the population of this province compared with others.

In 1867 the total population was 2,392,312 which spread over an area of 90,070 square miles gives an average of $26\frac{1}{2}$ to the square mile. This average shows a very sparse population when compared with other parts of India, as for instance the Central Provinces which (exclusive of the feudatory chiefships) has on the average 97 souls to the square mile, Punjab 156, Bombay presidency 156, Madras presidency 170, Bengal 311 and North Western Provinces 438, as also with other countries viz : Belgium 400, Great Britain 273, France 176 and Prussia 172.

But it must be remembered that a very small proportion of this province is under cultivation, the actual cultivated area being only 3,057 square miles leaving no less than 87,013 square miles as Waste, Forest, Mountain, Water &c.

If the population then be averaged on the cultivated area the number per square mile is 782 which almost equals that

of the North Western Provinces 800, the most thickly populated portion of all India. and is more than double that of the Central Provinces 365.

346. The Government of India have proposed that a general numbering of the people shall be made in 1871 and arrangements will in due course be made for this purpose.

General census to be taken in 1871.

SECTION XVII.

AGRICULTURAL.

347. The general system of cultivation throughout this province is rude and the people seem repugnant to innovations, the same ground is tilled year after year, until exhausted when it is allowed to lie fallow for a few years, or altogether abandoned. The people generally prefer to sow as seed, a portion of their last year's crop.

General system of cultivation.

348. Rice cultivation represents nine-tenths of the entire agriculture of the province. Rice the staple article of cultivation. Captain Plant, Deputy Commissioner of Ramree states, there were 26 varieties of paddy in his district. The cattle murrain seriously effected the cultivation of rice in the Akyab district, and although this scourge was not absent from other portions of the province, yet in no other instance was cultivation retarded to any great extent from the loss of cattle.

The estimated area under rice cultivation in 1867-68, was in round numbers 1,680,000 acres. as compared with 1,637,000 in the previous year.

349. The Commissioner of Arakan, Lieut. Col. Stevenson in his report, notices that Dr.

Tea.

Mountjoy has about 150 acres under tea cultivation in the northern part of the Akyab district, the out-turn appears to have been about 14,000 pounds for the year past, he has also grown a little wheat which appears to be very good.

350. Lieut. Col. Stevenson also states Dr. Mountjoy has been very successful in growing European potatoes.

Potatoes.

351. Attempts have been made to introduce Shiraz tobacco into Arakan, hitherto, the Commissioner observes, there has been no success to speak of, but it will doubtless succeed in Cheduba and Sandoway; this seed was also tried in Pegu, but it reached too late in the season to succeed well. The total area under tobacco was 10,115 acres as compared with 10,054 acres of the previous year.

Tobacco.

352. The area under cotton cultivation is decreasing as the prices in Europe do not offer sufficient inducement to export this article.

Cotton.

The area under cultivation was 3,433 acres to 5,240 acres in 1866-67.

It would appear that the cotton plant is indigenous in this province.

Mr. Davis, Superintendent of Hill Tribes, gives the following description of cotton cultivation among the wild tribes in Northern Arakan.

"I am unable to state positively whether this cotton is indigenous to the hills of Northern Arakan or not, but it appears that it is as the natives state, that it has been cultivated there from time immemorial.

“It is cultivated by all the hill tribes in their “Toung-yas” or hill clearings with paddy, and used by the tribes in the interior for manufacturing their wearing apparel, and very superior robes or wrappers which are sold to the tribes residing nearer the plains, at rather a high price, whilst the tribes residing near the plains, either sell their cotton or barter it for other goods to the Arakanese traders.

“The seed of the cotton is sown either broad-cast or put into holes made with a knife, along with paddy, about the beginning of May, immediately after the clearings have been burnt, and without any further trouble the cotton becomes ready to be picked in November and December, at the same time, or a little after the ripening of the paddy. The Khoomees, Mroos, Annoos, and Khongs, which are tribes residing on the Koladan river, cultivate this cotton regularly for sale to the people of the Akyab district. The hill cotton after being picked, is packed very neatly in drum-shaped baskets, made of bamboo, and each basket contains about 30 seers of cotton, and is sold in the hills at from Rs. 2-8 to 3 Rs.

“The price at Akyab is from 3 to 5 Rs. per basket, and it is bought principally by the Arakanese for manufacturing their wearing apparel and a small quantity is exported occasionally to Calcutta by the Arakanese traders.

“The plant is an annual, growing to the height of three or four feet, and seems to yield a good crop.

“There is no doubt that the cotton would be much improved if the hill people took the trouble to weed their plantations during the rains, or even sow the cotton separately from the paddy.”

353. Sessamum thrives well in the uplands of this province, it is frequently intermixed with paddy cultivated on hill

Sessamum.

clearings, and thus it is not easy to calculate the area planted ; the area under cultivation last year was estimated as 12,059 acres to 13,295 acres in 1866-67.

354. Coffee, Indigo, and Sugar-cane all thrive well,
Coffee, Indigo, Sugar-cane. but the cultivation is limited.

355. Silkworms are common in many parts of the
Silkworms. province. The Deputy Commissioner of Sandoway has the following remarks on this subject.

“ There is a slight increase of the silkworm plant

“ This is I believe a species of mulberry and is planted
“ from cuttings, it lasts three years after which the leaves
“ become coarse and unfit to feed the silkworm with.

“ The silkworm has been many years propagated in this
“ district, in the South Township the eggs are hatched by the
“ ordinary heat of the weather all throughout the year and a
“ supply thus kept up, but the silk procured not being good
“ at all times, it is not until December that the silk for sale is
“ obtained. In that month the worm is bred largely, and the
“ cocoons are formed in February.

“ The cocoons are thrown into water and wound on to
“ reels and afterwards into skeins, no selection is made
“ of the best silk, but it is sold indiscriminately and used in the
“ district in the manufacture of native dresses.”

356. The Agri-horticultural garden at Rangoon, is
Agri-horticultural garden. making fair progress, notwithstanding the soil for the most part is uncongenial.

Government have recently given a monthly allowance of 100 Rs. towards the expenses on the understanding that some natives of the country will become associated with the institution.

If the projected Museum proves a success, it will be a source of attraction to the inhabitants.

The Commissioner of Pegu has the following notice of this garden.

“ I must notice the good which the agri-horticultural society of British Burma, still in its infancy, is endeavouring to do. Its members already number, I may remark, upwards of 100.

“ Carolina paddy which had been sent, (two bags to each district) to Toungoo, Bassein, Myanoung and Prome, and failing totally in the two former and partially in the two latter, was successfully grown under the management of the society, and turned out a crop said to be far superior to anything hitherto grown by the Burmese.

“ Java paddy was also introduced into the Rangoon district, and the specimens produced showed a good yield.

“ Varieties of the tobacco plant, viz., acclimatized Rungpur and indigenous Karen, were cultivated and found to be superior to the common kind generally grown in the province.

“ Experiments were also made in cotton cultivation, but not with much success.

“ Coffee however has been grown and found to answer well, and the potatoe, it has satisfactorily been proved, can be raised here as in other places.

“ I mention casually the receipt of some Persian Shiraz tobacco seed acclimatized in India, and of a second supply of Carolina paddy seed.

“ These have been duly distributed to the several district officers, and some being tried in the garden. The flower and vegetable show held in this garden last February, was very successful.

357. The Cantonment garden at Rangoon is well managed by Lieut. Colonel Benson, the out-turn from sale of vegetables to the European troops, and sums realized by sale of fruits, flowers, &c., was 3,942-12-5.

The ground for this garden was set apart by Lord Dalhousie especially for the recreation of the soldiery, and being near the European Soldiers' barracks, affords an opportunity for the men to indulge in remunerative labor.

358. To all the Gaols in the province gardens were attached in which vegetables for the use of the prisoners are raised. The most successful one is that at Rangoon, the out-turn for the year was lbs. 65,414 valued at Rs. 1703.

SECTION XVIII.

F O R E S T S .

359. No girdling work has been performed during the year under review. The time and attention of most of the district officers have been chiefly devoted during the dry season to selection of sites for plantations, to preliminary arrangements for the prosecution of plantation work on a large scale, and to accompanying the Inspector General and Conservator of Forests through their respective districts—valuation surveys were held in 71 forests tracts of the Rangoon, Tharrawaddy and Sittoung divisions during the tour of the Inspector General and Conservator.

360. The following tracts suitable for the formation of teak plantations on a large scale have been demarcated, surveyed and mapped.

SITTOUNG DIVISION.

In the lower Kannee forest 437 Acres.

Do do do Thoukyaghat 3,519 „

RANGOON DIVISION.

A small block suitable for an experimental teak plantation has been demarcated. It is situated mid-way between the Hline and POUNGLIN streams and 25 miles north of Rangoon. The area of the block is 200 acres.

The following forests have been surveyed with a view to the selection of tracts to be reserved viz.

West POUNGLIN forests Rangoon division.

South MOKKHA Do Tharrawaddy division.

361. Obstructions to the floating of timber have been removed in the following districts.

Beeling forest	}	Tharrawaddy division.
Toungyo do		
Western do ....			Prome—Sub-division.

362. Vigorous measures have been taken to extend the plantations in the Tharrawaddy and Sittoung divisions. Owing to the large area cleared, and the late date up to which operations were being carried on, the exact results cannot at present be estimated beyond that in the aggregate about 400 acres have been cleared for plantations in the Rangoon, Tharrawaddy and Sittoung divisions.

About 85 acres of plantation in the Sittoung division, made in 1865-66 and 67 representing nearly 2-5ths of the whole area, were totally destroyed by an unprecedented ~~height~~ rise of the Sittoung river in September last.

Yield of the forests in British territory.

363. Brought down by permit holders 33,052

Brought out by Government contractors of which	
8,500 were sleepers	16,491
Drift and miscellaneous timber	2,905
<hr/>	
Total of logs ..	52,448

The out-turn in logs by Government contractors continues small as compared with that of 1865-66. This is to be attributed to the early cessation of the rains which resulted in a considerable number of logs being neaped in the Tharrawaddy, in several branches of the Meimakha river when about to enter that stream.

364. The out-turn of timber by permit holders is pretty nearly the same as in 1865-66, and being 3,786 in excess of 1866-67 may be looked upon as quite satisfactory. The revenue realized is Rupees 53,257 in excess of 1866-67.

365. Sleeper operations have still been carried on to a moderate extent, but the prices realized do not warrant any enlarged scheme of operations, and there has been no demand for the iron wood sleepers of which 5,752 are still in stock.

366. 28 Elephants were purchased during the year, 22 of them being made over to forest contractors who have been debited with the value of the animals, subject to interest at 10 per cent per annum. The usual period allowed for repayment is 2 years, or more properly 2 working seasons.

367. The importation of foreign timber in 1867-68 has been as follows

Foreign timber.

or a surplus of receipts over charges of Rupees 3,19,202 8 2
The charges of 1867-68 exceed those of previous year by
Rupees 43,252.

This may be accounted for by the amount paid for purchase of elephants and the large part-payment made to contractors in February and March 1868, to enable them to push on work of the present season ; as also the fact of 1866-67 representing only 11 months expenditure.

The receipts as compared with the regular budget estimate fall short by Rupees 52,857. This amount could easily have been made up by holding a sale, but the rates realized in March were not such as to warrant an early public sale.

The quantity of timber sold by public auction and by indent was 11,527 logs and 7,650 sleepers.

The above represent the cash transactions of the department. The following sums belonging to the year under review should be taken into account to shew the actual amount in favor of the year's transactions viz.

Permit revenue due on timber worked out in

1867-68 but not yet removed or paid for Rs.	63,266 0 0
Due for timber sold in 1867-68 ,	34,886 5 0
Value of 14 elephants in excess of number at	
close of 1866-67 ,	23,100 0 0
Total	1,21,252 5 0

Deduct difference of value of stock in 1867-68

as contrasted with 1866-67 ,	14,815 0 0
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Total of assets .. 1,06,437 5 0

This sum when added to the cash surplus, viz. Rs. 3,19,202 8 2
gives a total of , 4,25,6313 9 2
in favor of the year's transactions.

This year is notable for the many changes which have occurred in the executive establishment of the department ; for the deputation to the province of Mr. Kurz, Curator of the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and for the visit of the Inspector General of Forests in connection with the preparation of a new working plan for the forests of this province to be inaugurated in 1868-69.

369. In October Mr. Henry Leeds, the Conservator of forests of British Burma left to assume charge of a similar appointment in Bengal. On the 24th October 1867, Lieutenant W. Stenhouse, Assistant Conservator of forests, who had returned from Europe in August 1867, was appointed to act for Mr. Leeds until the arrival of Lieut. Seaton who assumed charge of the Office on the 25th November 1867 from Lieutenant Stenhouse.

By the transfer of Mr. Henry Leeds to Bengal, this province has lost the services of an intelligent and energetic officer. In February 1868, Lieutenant Stenhouse was directed to assume charge of the Tharrawaddy division from Mr. James Adamson, which he did on the 20th February 1868.

Dr. W. Schlich, Special Assistant Conservator of Forests was appointed to the charge of the Rangoon division on his return from a tour with the Inspector General and Conservator of Forests on the 12th February 1868.

The services of an experienced Officer have been lost to the department by the death of Mr. J. Barker, who contracted jungle fever while out in the Thoungyeen Forest in October 1867 and died at Maulmain on the 31st December 1867 after a somewhat protracted illness.

Towards the close of the year, ill health necessitated the departure to Europe on sick leave of Mr. James Adamson, Assistant Conservator of Forests.

370. In the forests of the Arakan division Iron wood
Arakan. is the only timber in which the
Government takes a special interest. Arrangements have been
made for placing them finally under the Conservator.

371. In the Akyab district there were 20 permits to
Akyab. cut 1295 Trees for which Rupees
1275 were received as duty, one permit for 20 trees for a reli-
gious edifice having been granted free, while the number of
trees allowed to be cut in the preceding year was 1,246, the
increase is attributable to Messrs. Wollaston Brothers & Co's
export trade of railway sleepers to Calcutta.

372. There were 44 permits for 582 trees issued in the
Ramree. Ramree district, being an increase
of 42 in the number of trees cut
in the previous years.

373. In the Sandoway district there were 18 permits
Sandoway. granted for the felling of 645 trees
against 559 trees cut in the prece-
ding year, being an increase of 86 trees. Besides these there
were 708 fallen trees under girth which were allowed to be
removed by the Deputy Commissioner on a payment of a fee
of 4 annas per tree.

374. The amount of fees realized in the past 2 years
in the entire division is given in
the margin, exhibiting an increase
of Rupees 225 in the receipts of
the year under review.

Receipts.

1866-67	- - - -	Rs.	2440
1867-68	- - - -	"	2665
	Increase . .	"	225

375. From a return received from the Collector of
Sleepers exported. Customs Akyab it appears that
12,775 sleepers measuring 974 tons, were exported to Calcutta,
and that 1200 sleepers or 83½ tons were sent to Chittagong.

The Conservator of Forests reports that the following
officers have given satisfaction in the discharge of their res-
pective duties.

Deputy Conservator of Forests.

Mr. W. C. Graham.

Assistant Conservators of Forests.

Lieutenant W. Stenhouse.

Dr. W. Schlich.

Mr. M. J. Slyn.

Mr. F. U. Elsner.

Personal Asst. to Conservator of Forests.

Mr. A. M. Buchanan.



SECTION XIX.

SURVEYS.

376. No local surveys were carried on within this
No local surveys carried on. province during the year of review.

377. A Topographical survey of Pegu has been com-
Topographical survey of Pegu completed. pleted under the superintendence
of Captains Edgecome R. E. and
Fitz Roy R. A. as described in former reports.

378. Portions of Arakan and Tenasserim have been
No regular survey carried on in Arakan and Tenasserim. from time to time sketched, but no
regular survey of these our older
possessions have ever been completed.

379. A party from the Great Trigonometrical survey
Great Trigonometrical survey. department under Mr. Rossenrode
which commencing in Assam, and following the line of the
Eastern portion as far south as Sandoway has carried trian-
gulations over the range of mountains east of Sandoway and
has reached the vicinity of Prome; the party will during the
ensuing season cross British Burma toward Sittoung and Maul-
main.

380. During the year maps delineating the boundary
Siam boundary map printed. between British Burma and the
Siamese territory, as delineated by
Mr. E. O'Riley* and Lieutenant A. Bagge R. E. and the
Siamese Commissioners, and confirmed by the two Govern-
ments were printed

SECTION XX.

VACCINATION.

381. There is no regular Vaccination Department here
No regular Vaccination Depart-
ment in the Province. as in other provinces, and the
European supervision is not so
close as is shown by experience is absolutely necessary. The

vaccinators are under the Civil Surgeons at Head Quarter stations of districts, and the Returns from those stations are probably moderately trustworthy, but directly the native vaccinator is sent into the district, whither the Civil Surgeon cannot follow him, his reports are not worthy of credit. In 1866 as recorded in paragraph 212 of the Administration Report for that year, close scrutiny in one district resulted in decreasing the number shown as successfully vaccinated—and in the year under review, a similar result ensued from similar causes in Tavoy. The fact of the necessity of close European supervision, with the absence of it in this province, and the harm that may be done amongst a suspicious and prejudiced people by careless vaccination, render it probably better that Civil Surgeons should care more about certainty than about largeness of results. A plan for the establishment of a vaccination department is under preparation, and it may be hoped that one will be in full working order next year, a portion of its cost being defrayed from Local Funds, the Imperial Government being asked to supply the necessary European supervision.

382. The number of persons vaccinated during the last three years has been :—

No. of persons vaccinated.

NUMBER										SUCCESSFUL.	
1865-66	..	7413	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,849 or 78·8.
1866-67	..	7870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,171 „ 78·4
1867-68	..	8398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,135 „ 81·9

a steady and decided increase in the number vaccinated, and what is still better a larger proportion of successful cases, those only being recorded which are actually successful, the “doubtful” and “probably successful” being left out as too problematical.

The lymph sent from Calcutta failed in Akyab but succeeded elsewhere. The number of unsuccessful and doubtful cases in this district is very large indeed, 513 operations only being successful out of 1166.

383. The results of the years work in Rangoon, Myan-
 ounng and Shwegyeen are again this

Result at Rangoon, Myanounng,
 and Shwegyeen satisfactory.

year as last, very satisfactory, and
 this is probably due to the personal
 exertions of the Medical Officers in the two latter, Messrs.
 Paul and Cooper, and as regards Rangoon to the fact that owing
 to an epidemic of measles in the town or for some other unex-
 plained reason the people would not have their children vacci-
 nated and one out of the 8 vaccinators was sent into the various
 Karen Christian villages with a Missionary, the Revd. Mr.
 Vinton. The personal influence of this gentleman had un-
 doubtedly an excellent effect, for out of the 3,979 persons
 vaccinated during the year, 3,575 were vaccinated by the man
 who accompanied him and nearly all the cases proved suc-
 cessful.

384. There has been a marked decrease in the number of
 people vaccinated in Bassein of which

Result at Bassein and Thayet-
 myo unsatisfactory.

Dr. Nesbit is Civil Surgeon, and in
 Thayetmyo of which Dr. Miller of the Madras Army was,
 unaccompanied by any increased certainty in the results.
 Indeed in Bassein the reverse has been the case. The num-
 bers vaccinated in that district and the number of operations
 which were successful during the last 3 years were as follows :

			No.	SUCCESSFUL	PERCENTAGE.
1865-66	...	...	1908	1809	94.8
1866-67	...	...	759	550	72.4
1867-68	...	...	26	9	34.6

Last year the Civil Surgeon accounted for the decrease by
 urging a closer scrutiny into the returns, this year by the
 impossibility of obtaining suitable subjects. Four vaccinators
 were sanctioned, but only one was engaged and Dr. Nisbet
 seems to have a morbid fear of incorrect returns, a fear lauda-
 ble in itself, but most pernicious when carried to such an

extent as seems to have been done in this case, bringing vaccination almost to a stop in one of the most important towns and districts of the province.

The results at Thayetmyo also, as under, are unsatisfactory.

				No.		SUCCESSFUL		PERCENTAGE
1865-66	...	...	...	76	...	55	.	72·3
1866-67	...	...	...	69	...	53	.	84
1867-68	...	...	...	22	...	18	.	81·8

Dr. Miller excuses this on the grounds that his Military duties prevented his paying much attention to the work. The Civil Surgeon at this station always has been the Medical Officer of one of the Regiments stationed there, yet this did not prevent better results being obtained in previous years, and the decrease in those vaccinated must be attributed to Dr. Miller's apathy and want of interest in his work, but he has been relieved.

As has already been pointed out in every previous report the Burmese inoculate to a great extent, and have little or no faith in vaccination and a certain amount of dislike to it as a dangerous innovation, nor can this be wondered at when the manner in which it was received at first in England is remembered. The grand difficulty is to overcome this dislike. There is a general call amongst the medical officers for the circulation amongst the people of a treatise in the vernacular on the subject, one will it is hoped be published and distributed shortly, nothing however can be done unless District Officers will interest themselves in the work; it is an active interest which is wanted. The results of such an interest are shewn at Myanounge, Shwegyeen, and in Rangoon &c. where a Missionary carried a vaccinator amongst those with whom he was in close continued influential intercourse.



SECTION XXI.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

385. There are 15 Dispensaries in the Province of which 3 have been opened during the year. They are :—

Number of dispensaries.

I. ARAKAN	Akyab	....	2
	Kyook Phyoo	...	1
	Sandoway	...	1
II. PEGU.	Rangoon	...	1
	Bassein	....	1
	Myan Oung	....	1
	Henzadah	...	1
	Prome	....	1
	Thayetmyo	...	1
III. TENASSERIM	Toungoo	..	1
	Maulmain	....	1
	Shwegyeen	...	1
	Tavoy	....	1
	Mergui	...	1

In these 3,486 in-patients and 27,354 out-patients were treated during the year. In a population of 2,329,311 souls this cannot be said to be a large number, but the people have little or no faith in English medical treatment, and it is only by gradual steps that they can be led to see the advantage of it. The number treated has steadily increased since 1861-62, when 1,963 in-patients, and 10,031 out-patients were treated. In that year there were only 6 dispensaries one of which that at Sandoway was only nominally a dispensary being within the Gaol enclosure, and resorted to consequently by a very few patients.

Three new dispensaries have been started during the year one at Henzadah a small town on the bank of the Irrawaddy,

one at Akyab nearer to the Town than the Seamen's and General Hospital which was the only Hospital in existence there hitherto, and one at Sandoway, where as before remarked, the old one was most objectionably situated within the Gaol enclosure. Notwithstanding that the increase in the number of dispensaries has been only 3 the number of individuals treated has increased from 2,724 in patients and 18,236 out in 1866-67 ~~and~~ 3486 ~~to~~ 27,854.

386. The following table contains the statistics of these institutions in 1866-67 and in 1867-68.

No. of Institutions.	Class of patients.	No. treated during the year including those brought forward from the previous year.	Percentage of cures.	Percentage of deaths.	Amount raised by subscriptions and donations.	Amount of expenses borne by the Government.	Amount of payments by paying patients.	Total Rupees.
13 {	In	2,724	71.37	8.50	6,144	14,815	7,484	28,443
	Out	18,236	92.16	0.005				
14 {	In	3,486	84.36	9.86	8,823	51,277	6,607	46,707
	Out	27,854	95.04	0.10				

These figures shew that the various Dispensaries taken as a whole are becoming more and more appreciated—for it will be observed that not only is the number of persons treated being very much larger than last year—but the percentage of cures is greater, and this is attributable to patients no longer looking on the English Medicines and treatment as a *pis aller* but coming to the Dispensaries before they have tried and exhausted every other system of treatment. Still the great complaint of all the Civil Surgeons is that patients are brought to them when the disease has reached its last stage and when a cure is humanly speaking hopeless.

387. The increase in donations too from Rupees 6,144 to Rupees 8,823 is very satisfactory.

Financial state of Dispensaries. The increased cost to Government is caused by the increased number of dispensaries. The financial state of the Dispensaries at the 3 seaport towns during the year as compared with 1866-67 will be seen from the following table, one of the most satisfactory features of which is the increase in private contributions in all three.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.	RANGOON.		MAULMAIN.		AKYAB.	
	1866-67.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1867-68.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Balance in hand 1st April 66, & 31st March 67 respectively	4,275	5,212	5,180	5,298	3,284	3,293
2. Contributions	1,350	1,546	1,338	1,075	1,581	1,722
3. Receipts from patients	2,792	3,566	2,703	1,696	1,531	289
4. Government contributions....	4,627	10,600	1,980	3,699	2,300	2,289
5. All other sources of income..	12	446	5	490	....	711
Total Receipts	13,056	21,370	11,206	12,258	8,696	8,304
Total Charges	9,157	16,707	10,822	7,150	5,412	3,074

388. On the whole 'this branch of the administration has made satisfactory progress and the services of the following officers deserve special notices.

Surgeon A. J. Cowie.

„ G. Marr, M. D. M. A.

„ W. White, M. D. F. R. C. S.

Dr. J. Cromarty—who during the year left the Province and Dr. J. Whittaker who relieved him.

Dr. A. C. Nisbet.

„ K. N. Macdonald.

„ A. Thomas.

„ C. E. Pyster.

Dr. P. G. Paul.
 „ W. Abbey.
 Assistant Surgeon C. Parker.
 Mr. Apothecary G. Cooper.

SECTION XXII.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

389. Akyab once a very feverish town has not been un,
 Akyab. usually sickly during the past year
 during which time much has been done towards improving
 its sanitary condition and with marked success.

390. The health of the inhabitants of Khyouk Phyoo
 Khyouk Phyoo. has improved: those diseases which
 have appeared during the year were of a milder and less
 destructive variety.

391. Sandoway was tolerably healthy from the begin-
 Sandoway. ning of April to the middle of Sep-
 tember. Fevers prevailed during the remaining months of
 the year.

The conservancy arrangements in the town are not so
 satisfactory as they might be.

The bazaar is kept in good order and creditably clean.

392. With the
 Rangoon. exception of an outbreak of measles
 in the town and district the public health during the past year
 has been on the whole good. Small pox prevailed in some of
 the large towns but to a much less extent than formerly
 The great wants are a pure and plentiful water supply, effi-
 cient drainage, fresh air and ample house accommodation.
 The water supply is now receiving attention. The funds at dis-
 posal although inadequate are being utilized to the utmost

to improve the condition of those quarters which most require improvement. Considerable additional building room has already been provided by raising and draining the Yanbonguin quarter of the town. The years work indicates that sanitary measures have effected an improved hygienic condition of the people. The force and extent of epidemics and the actual mischief produced by epidemics are now more carefully noted and although a high mortality from these preventible causes is apparent, there has been no sudden rise in the death rate; on the contrary, through the past three years, (and the returns yearly approach nearer to accuracy) the percentage of deaths has not increased in proportion to the augmentation which the population of Rangoon has received.

Measles is a disease which is almost always epidemic but happily this year's visitation has not been of a severe type.

The bazaars cannot be said to be in so satisfactory a state as they might be.

393. The public health may be considered as satisfactory. A slight outbreak of cholera which destroyed 30 persons appeared in the month of December, otherwise no serious sickness of any consequence occurred during the year.

Bassein.

: 394. The public health has been good throughout the year. Cholera in a mild form broke out among the police in November, but the precautionary measures adopted materially assisted in checking the spread of the disease.

Myanong.

395. Both small pox and cholera appeared in the town and district of Prome, but fortunately in a mild form. The swamp at the back of Prome, the chief cause of the sickness at that station is to be filled in.

Prome.

396. Thayetmyo has been healthy throughout the year.
 Thayetmyo. A few cases of cholera appeared towards the end of the year, but did not spread.

Public latrines, conservancy carts and an establishment have been sanctioned for this town.

397. The health of the inhabitants of Toungoo has
 Toungoo. improved during the year. Dr Parker remarks that of the 275 deaths, only 58 have been caused by fever, a reduction of 66 per cent as compared with 1865-66, and nearly 40 per cent as compared with last year.

398. The public health has been unprecedentedly good.
 Maulmain. The last year surpassed any previous one, in point of exemption from ordinary disease, and also in the entire absence of epidemic disease.

The natural advantages which Maulmain (built on a high and dry soil with ample drainage fall) possesses over many other towns in this province there is little doubt very materially contributes to its continued salubrity. The bankrupt state of the Municipal Fund prevents the carrying out of many sanitary measures. Means for improving the state of this fund as of others are now under consideration.

399. The Officer in Civil Medical charge has not submitted any special report, but from
 Shwegyeen. his report on the dispensary it appears that the health of the town has been satisfactory—and that there was no epidemic.

400. Although no serious outbreak of disease has occurred in Tavoy during the year the
 Tavoy. Civil Surgeon in his report describes many sanitary defects as existing in that town. The drainage requires attention. The water is impure and the public latrines require better superintendence.

401. The health of Mergui has been good "disease is no doubt obviated to a great extent by the advantageous position of the town, which is mainly built on two or three small hills of laterite at the mouth of the Tenasserim river. A very efficient drainage is thus secured. Epidemic disease is scarcely known.

The conservancy of the town was well looked after.

402. The system of a daily registration of births and deaths has been in operation in all our large towns since 1865. The Sanitary Commissioner remarks in his annual health report that, "the progress which has been made in our system of registration, is on the whole satisfactory. The machinery employed is accused generally as faulty. Our expectations may not have been realized in respect of accuracy, but it is needless to add that the introduction of so novel a change among a rude people without exciting suspicion is a subject of congratulation, however much we may regret that the system is not immediately perfect." Having introduced the system it will now be improved and brought up gradually but steadily, to a more perfect state. The registration forms are now being revised by the Sanitary Commissioner, and in due time the system will be extended to all towns and villages throughout the province.

The subjoined table presents the results for the year and the figures may be taken as tolerably accurate.

Number of towns	Population, No. of souls	M A L E S		Females	Total	Ratio per thousand of population
17	288,740	Births	4702	4072	8774	30.38
		Deaths	4181	3170	7351	25.45
		Difference		521	902	1423

403. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to
Acknowledgment of services. Dr. Cowie the Sanitary Commissioner and to Dr. G. Marr and Dr. Macdonald Civil Surgeons of Maulmain and Prome respectively.

SECTION XXIII.
 MISCELLANEOUS.

404. Nothing of any very great importance remains to
Resignation of Colonel Verner. be chronicled under this head—
 Lieutenant Colonel G. Verner who held the appointment of Commissioner of Arakan for eight years with credit, resigned the appointment on returning to England.

405. In the demise of Captain W. P. Harrison the
Death of Captain Harrison. Government has lost the services of a valuable Officer.

406. During the year of review the death of W. H.
Death of Dr. Clarke. Clarke, Esq., L. L. D., has also to be recorded. He was the first Recorder appointed to Rangoon which Office he took up on the 1st January 1864. In early life he had distinguished himself in the Educational Department in Ceylon, and subsequently as Magistrate at Cornegalle in that Island.

407. A full and complete project for the construction
Projected railway from Rangoon to Prome. of a Railway from Rangoon to Prome has been matured from elaborate statistics prepared in the Chief Commissioner's Office, in the Public Works Department

and in the Pegu Commissioner's Office, and submitted to the Supreme Government.

408. The alluvial deposits found in the several streams which traverse the Shwegyeen district have been carefully examined by Mr. Abernethy, he penetrated far beyond the localities where the Chinese explorers usually worked, but he failed to find any place where the field was likely to be sufficiently abundant to be remunerative to European laborers.

409. The vacant space in the town of Rangoon hitherto known as Tank square has been cleared and levelled and the ground laid out for the recreation of its inhabitants. The name has been changed to Fytche square after the Chief Commissioner.

410. A considerable portion of the Cantonments at Rangoon have been transferred to the town, and the land made available for purchase.

411. A Local Government *Gazette* was first published as a separate print during the year and called the *British Burma Gazette*.

Appointment of Health Officer for the port of Rangoon.

412. A Health Officer was appointed to the Port of Rangoon.

413. A Sanitary Commissioner was appointed for British Burma in the person of Surgeon A. J. Cowie.

314. The Civil Commission of British Burma was reorganized and placed on an improved footing.

415. The new Public buildings on the strand at Rangoon were first occupied during the year of review, the accommodation not being sufficient, a spacious range of buildings adjacent to the Public buildings was purchased for the Offices of the Chief Court and Secretariat—both for Civil and Public Works Department.

New buildings on the strand occupied by the Public offices.

416. Regarding works of public utility, applications have been made for Government assistance in erecting a Sailor's Home, a Museum, and a Lock Hospital at Rangoon.

Sailors Home, Museum, Lock Hospital proposed.

417. During the past year the following Officers passed the Judicial examination prescribed for Junior Officers in the Commission.

BY THE HIGHER STANDARD,
MAJOR W. MUNRO, Assistant Commissioner.

BY THE LOWER STANDARD.
MR. C. J. F. S. FORBES, Assistant Commissioner.

SECTION XXIV.

CONCLUSION.

418. The Chief Commissioner desires to record his grateful sense of the efficient aid which he has received from his Secretary Major H. NELSON DAVIES, and Assistant Secretary Lieut. H. R. SPEARMAN, and from the Secretary in the Public Works Department—

as also from the Assistant Secretary in that Department—
W. D. MACRONE, Esq.,

COLONEL A. FRASER, C. B., R. E.,

In addition to the officers who have been favorably mentioned in the body of this Report, the Chief Commissioner likewise desires to record his sense of the services of the following officers :—

COMMISSIONERS.

LIEUT. COL., R. D. ARDAGH,	|	LIEUT. COL., J. F. J. STEVENSON,
COL. D. BROWN,	|	LIEUT. COL., E. M. RYAN.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

CAPTAIN M. B. S' LLOYD,	|	CAPTAIN C. W. STREET,
CAPTAIN HORACE A. BROWNE,	|	CAPTAIN C. E. WATSON.
MAJOR A. G. DUFF,	|	

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

CAPT. G. A. STROVER—OFFG. DY. COMM.	|	C. J. F. S. FORBES,
MAJOR W. MUNRO,	|	LIEUT. M. FURLONG,
G. E. BARR, Esq.,	|	

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

MR. RODERICK McLEOD.
 MR. R. PERREAU,
 MOUNG OON,
 MOUNG KYAU DOON.



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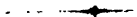
1.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.



A.—Physical Geography of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Administration of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.



The latitude and longitude, the general configuration of the province, its natural features and boundaries, its climate and other particulars have been sufficiently described in the preface. Further details of the area and other particulars of the several districts, into which the province is divided are described in the first three tables of the following series of Statistical returns.



A. 1—Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated and Communications.

Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total Area, in Square Miles.			Unappropriated Cultivable Waste, in Acres.			Communications—Mileage of.			
	Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Water dis-tinguishing navigable rivers & canals.	Made roads 1st 2nd and 3rd Class.		
		Culturable.	Unculturable.					1	2	3
BRITISH POSSESSIONS. DISTRICTS.	(Akyab)	436	9,889	10,782	171,590	2,950	168,570	..	2	5
	(Rangoon)	308	3,631	4,080	197,120	531	196,599	..	5	152
	(Sittoung)	50	3,461	3,667	484	484	..	..	..	..
	(Mong Hsat)	7,941	1,226	9,800	5,110,178	27,778	5,082,400	70	41	..
	(Bassein)	737	7,840	8,954	486,443	1,963	484,480	..	..	..
	(Myanong)	3,004	775	4,150	1,925,428	5,108	1,920,320	..	..	..
	(Prome)	5,084	5,500	10,584	280	..	..	..	188	..
	(Toungoo)	1,779	6,217	8,030	1,138,983	423	1,138,560	..	7	..
	(Amherst)	4,931	9,909	15,143	3,170,560	1,408	3,169,152	..	53	..
	(Tavoy)	3,360	3,542	7,200	2,278,400	404	2,277,996	..	..	..
	(Mergui)	3,000	4,698	7,760	1,919,690	34	1,919,586	..	..	..
	(Shwegyeen)	5,763	2,904	8,793	3,691,433	2,672	3,688,761	..	130	..
Total..	9,175			99,879	20,089,685	44,025	20,046,424			
NATIVE STATES.		None.								

a 2000 miles rivers and creeks—b 1184 miles sea and rivers—c 130 miles navigable for boats—d The rivers are the Irrawaddy, Daderay, Thungwah, Nya-payoh, Pyun Kyun (Canal) e The Nga-woon Myest or Bassein river. The Pyamalaw and Dugga rivers besides other navigable rivers and creeks—f The Sittoung.

A. 2.—Character of the Surface.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
ARAKAN.	Mountains and elevated tracts.	9,934 Square Miles	...	...
	Plains	1,405 "	...	...
	Forests	3,881 "	...	...
	Rivers	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> } { { </div> <div> </div> </div>		
	Lakes			
	Marshes			
	Total	17,528 Square Miles.	...	<p>The soil throughout Arakan is generally alluvial with much sand mixed in many places chiefly on the sea coast. The Islands are stated to be of volcanic origin. Iron in small quantities is found in the Ramree district, limestone is plentiful.</p> <p>Rice is the great staple—but Tobacco, Cotton, Sesamum and Sugarcane are also grown.</p>

* Differs from the total area generally returned in our regular statements—accurate area doubtful.

A. 2.—Continued.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
PEGU.	Mountains and elevated Tracts.	<p>R A N G O O N .</p> <p>The small <i>Yoma</i> Range is 90 miles in length 5 in breadth. On these hills are to be found Teak, <i>Tectona Grandis</i> Iron wood tree, <i>Lignum ferreum</i> "<i>Pyima</i>," Lager <i>Stremira</i>, <i>Reginæ</i> (Mason) "<i>Kanyen</i>" <i>Dipterocarpus lanis</i>, "<i>En</i>," <i>Dipterocarpus grandiflora</i>, small quantities of "<i>Yendike</i>" black wood, bamboos. A smaller range branches off from the main range through the <i>Zainganine</i> Township wooded as above, no hill in these ranges, rises 1000 feet above sea level.</p> <p>B A S S E I N .</p> <p>A range of hills called the "<i>Yoma</i>" extends north and south on the Western Boundary of the Bassein District,—the range is a continuation of the Arakan Hills and gradually comes to a point at the Hmaw-deng Pagoda 9 miles to the south of Cape Negrais. The highest part of this range is 852 feet above the level of the sea—area 502 square miles.</p> <p>M Y A N O U N G .</p> <p>The Arakan hills dividing Arakan from Pegu—Area 500 square miles and through the hills commonly called the eastern <i>Yoma</i>, which form the water shed between the valley of the Irrawaddy and Sittoung rivers. Area 500.</p>	British Territory	Gravel sand stone and laterite. The vegetable productions are the Mulberry, teak—small quantities of Cotton, Rice, & Sesamum, oil trees, the latter flourishes well. Prevailing soils, alluvial, Metals—None. Products—Paddy, Cotton, Sesamum, Tobacco, Indigo, Pepper, Vegetables &c., and Teak. Soil, Lime-stone.
			Do.	Metals—None.
			Do.	Metals—None.

P R O M E ,

The Arakan range of hills on the west, and the *Yoma* on the east. The north-east and western parts of the district are hilly and undulating.

Do.

...

T O U N G O O .

There are three mountain ranges in the district running parallel to each other and the Sittoung river. The Pegu "*Yomas*," the "*Pounglouning*" and the great water shed. The *Yomas* although from their geographical position better known than the other two, look dwarfed when compared with the "*Pounglouning*" range within a few miles to the east of the river, but both sink into insignificance before the great water shed mountains looming in all their massive grandeur fifty miles to the east with glorious "*Nattoung*,"—their captain a very "*Triton*" among minnows proudly lifting up his bald and hoary head 8000 feet above the sea, and towering above a succession of smaller ranges of every conceivable size and shape that lie between himself and his big brethren to the north and the "*Pounglouning*" range.

Do.

...

The "*Yoma*" range according to the geological note in William's Map of Pegu, is composed of brown or grey slate clay with thin layers of bituminous limestone containing fossil osteaceous remains frequently alternating with and entering into beds of argillaceous sandstone generally soft and friable, although stiff and hard in places. In the higher ranges the sandstone is indurated and assumes a basaltic character.

A. 2.—Continued.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
PEGU DIVISION.	Mountains and elevated tracts.		British Territory.	<p>Resting on and overlaying the slate-clay and sand stone and folding round the base of the high hills, is a base of laterite. On leaving the alluvial lands of the river says Dr. Mason proceeding east, the first high land met is found to be formed of beds of laterite. Going farther eastward lime stone appears, and beyond that slate and sundry shales, but their precise condition with the limestone has not been noted. The limestone is supposed</p>

to be above the slate. Beyond the slate granite rocks appear and are found continuously to *Nattoung* but in the valley of the "Salween" north of "*Nattoung*"—all the rocks that show themselves are limestone forming high hills and grotesque crags like the limestone in the valley above Maunlain and seem to be of the same age.

Products spontaneous—Teak the chief product *dip-terocarpus* sp.

Do. *Alaid*.

Hopea Sp: and other trees required for boat building, cart wheels, and general use. Amongst others may be mentioned *cardamums*

A. 2.—Continued.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
	Plains.	<p style="text-align: center;">R A N G O O N .</p> <p>The plains where no cultivation exists are covered with reeds, Elephant grass, Thekkay, and in the Western portion of the district in the Circles by the sea shore with dhannie. Thekkay and dhannie leaves are used by the peasants for roofing their houses.</p> <p>The Doung or Nat Tsalia also grows wild in the South West monsoons. These plains are subject to inundation during the South West monsoons and average an area of 8½ square miles.</p> <p>These plains are suitable after the fall of the inundation for the growth of pulse and common varieties of country vegetables. Towards the north Eastern and Eastern portion of the district—Saline earth is gathered in the dry season and salt manufactured therefrom. This salt is known as "Pegu Sa."</p>	British Territory ...	<p>bees wax, honey, pwaymyet or dammers, cinnamon & gamboge.</p> <p>Products agricultural—Rice the staple product, tobacco, cotton, mulberry and many kinds of vegetables.</p> <p>Alluvial deposits comprising loam, clay and sand.</p>

PEGU.

The rest of the plains are cultivated with varieties of Rice, and intervals of shrub jungle and elephant grass and Paik Tsamay occur here and there.

The area under cultivation may be estimated at 632½ square miles.

BASSEIN.

With the exception of that portion of the delta commencing from the Southern boundary or sea face, with the "*Pya-na-taw*" River to the West, the Irrawaddy river East, and "*Kyan-pyt-tha*" for the northern boundary; the rest of the plains appears to be well adapted for the cultivation of Rice, farther north the land is suitable for Cotton, Tobacco, Sesamum and Corn.

MYANONG.

Plains partly cultivated with paddy, partly with forests, and partly with elephant grass jungle; nearly the whole, however, suitable for Rice cultivation running from north to south throughout the length of the Tharrawaddy or Eastern division of the district and extending from the Myet-na-khat hkyoung or Hline River in the west, to the Yoma range forming the watershed of the valley of the Irrawaddy and Sittang Rivers on the East, area about 900 square miles.

Plains covered with elephant grass jungle and subject to inundation during the south west monsoons. These plains are suitable for the cultivation of Sesamum and pulse. They run parallel to the plains above referred to, and extend from the Myet na kha hkyoung or Hline river on the east, to the Irrawaddy river on the west, area about 200 square miles.

Plains on the western bank of the Irrawaddy river extending from Akouktoung on the north, to the town of Pantenaw in the Bassein district in the south, and lying between the Irrawaddy river on the east,

A. 2.—Continued.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
Plains.		<p>and the Arakan Yoma range on the west. A great portion of the land is at present subject to inundation from the Irrawaddy river, but a bund is being constructed by Government to prevent the inundation and then nearly all the land will be available for Rice cultivation. It is interspersed here and there with patches of sandy and gravelly soil not suited to cultivation but perhaps teak trees would thrive in such localities. There are also some lakes and marshes in these plains. Area 1,740 square miles.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P R O M E .</p> <p>The only large plains in the district are those situated in the township of Shway-doung, Enguna and Pongday, the greater portion of which are cultivated with Rice ; that lying immediately to the east of the Myitmakah stream is covered with long grass and subject to yearly inundations from the Irrawaddy, the estimated area of it is 20,000 acres.</p>	British Territory.	
		<p style="text-align: center;">T O U N G O O .</p> <p>The valley of the Sittang or Pong-Loung range averaging at a rough guess 8 to 10 miles in breadth is embraced on either side of the mountains to the east and west above described is the only champagne country in the district. It is for the most part covered with elephant grass and more or less cultivable. The interior excepting in the vicinity of the fishery lakes and ponds being suitable for Rice and the rivers bank for miscellaneous cultivation known in the language of the country as khine.</p>		

R A N G O O N.

Forests are chiefly on the hills, which are spurs of the Yomah range—an area of about 22½ square miles produces the same trees as those on the hills with exception of teak. The teak forest tracts which lie on the northern portion of this district are under the conservancy of the Forest Department.

B A S S E I N.

Along the Yoma range iron wood can be got in abundance—a wood called the katseet is also produced and very much used for building purposes. There is also a small Teak Forest in the very extreme northern boundary.

M Y A N O U N G.

The Forests are chiefly in the hills which form the eastern and western boundaries of the district. In the eastern forests are many valuable teak forests under the conservancy of the Forest Department. Area about 200 square miles.

Gravel—laterite, loamclay and sand. The sand sometimes contains gold as in a place called "Day-sumpa" in the Mayenzvah circle, but the gold being in such small quantities and the process of extracting it so expensive that it is not considered worth the trouble and unremunerative—associated with Teak are also found the woods which are shown under the head of mountains and elevated tracts.

Products—Teak.

Do.

...

A. 2.—Continued.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
PEGU.	Forests.	<p style="text-align: center;">P R O M E.</p> <p>The principal teak forests in the district are those situated in the Northern and Central Na-weig streams and some small tracts to the east of Pounghday and others in the Mindoon and Padoung townships or along the Arakan Hills which form the western boundary. The area of these is unknown.</p> <p>There is also a small tract of teak forest lying in the plains of the Engna township containing an area of about 10 square miles. The district is also covered in many parts with extensive Eim forests, the timber of which is used by the Burmese for building purposes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">T O U N G O .</p> <p>There are several valuable Teak Forests in this district situated for the most part on the mountains, ranges to the east and west of the district or on their spurs.</p> <p>The following is a list, 1 Myo-Hla, 2 Lamoh, 3 Swa, 4 Kha-boung, 5 Phew, 6 Koon, 7 Baunee, 8 Bynbai, 9 Gwaithay, 10 Koon-Oung, 11 Kannee, 12 Thinkyaghat and 13 Youkthawah. The Deputy Conservator of Forests roughly calculated the area to comprise 450 square miles.</p> <p>The produce finds an outlet in the river by several creeks, the chief of which are as follows, Koon-Phew, Youkthava, Thinkyaghat, Kaboung and Swa.</p>	British Territory	
			Do.	

R A N G O O N .

Do.

..

A portion of the *Irrawaddy* river forms the western boundary of this district from its mouth northern and forming deltas till it joins the *Dallah* or *Kyongtong* river by the *Kyongwah Khyoung*. Average 23 miles, a small portion of the *Irrawaddy* river 35 miles in extent also forms the north western boundary of the Rangoon district. This river is navigable throughout the year by the largest sized boats and small Steamers.

The *Dallah* or *Kyong-Toung* river takes a north easterly direction from its mouth forming deltas till it joins the *China Bukeer* or *Tudoo* river at a little distance above the village of *Dorungyee*. This river is also navigable as the *Irrawaddy*.

The *Pyah-poung* river from its mouth runs in a northerly direction, and after forming deltas merges into the *Pontabo* river which takes a north easterly direction and forms the *China Bukeer* a little below the village of *Pontabo*. It is 47 miles in extent and navigable throughout the year for large boats and Steamers of middling size or ordinary river Steamers.

The *China Bukeer* from its mouth runs in a north westerly direction forming deltas until it joins the *Irrawaddy* river at the village of *Yaynouk*. It is 44 miles in extent and navigable throughout the year for the largest sized boats and river steamers.

The *Bassein Creek* forms this river north of the Rangoon river. This creek is 23 miles in extent and is availed of by the River Steamers as the only passage of communication from Rangoon *via* *China Bukeer* to the *Irrawaddy*, and western portions of the province during the dry season. The *Panlang* creek although affording a short route from Rangoon to the *Irrawaddy* cannot be used in the dry season for want of water and sands. The latter creek 46 miles in extent is only used by River Steamers and large sized boats in the South West monsoons for the above stated purpose.

A. 2.—Continued.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
PEGU.		<p>The <i>Rangoon</i> river runs from its mouth in a northerly direction <i>via</i> the town of Rangoon, the Capital of British Burma and connects itself with the Hlaing or Maimakhat river. It is 82 miles in extent and navigable for largest sized boats and river Steamers in the south west monsoon as far as Tsunway and a little higher, and in the dry season as far as Mawbee Wa village in spring tides. This river takes its rise in the neighbourhood of Prome and runs through the Tharrawaddy and Rangoon districts independently of the Irrawaddy and empties itself into the sea.</p>		
	Rivers.	<p>The <i>Baralay</i> river connects the Panlang creek with the Hlaing and Rangoon rivers opposite the villages of Hlezeik, Htantabin-wa. It is 80 miles in extent and navigable for boats and river Steamers throughout the year.</p> <p>The <i>Pegu</i> river takes its rise in the spurs of the Yoma range in the Htandagye circle and runs <i>via</i> the old town of Pegu in south east direction until it falls into the Rangoon river. It is 80 miles in extent and is navigable in the south west monsoon for largest sized boats and river Steamers as far as Ottepho village a little above Pegu. In the dry season Pegu can only be reached in the spring tides by large sized boats. This river is connected with the Sittoung by the <i>Pyne-kyeen</i> canal, 80 miles in extent.</p> <p>The <i>Nga-Ma-Yaik</i> or <i>Puzandong Khayoung</i> takes its rise among the spurs of the Yoma range in the Hponggee circle. It is 29 miles in extent and navigable for large sized boats in the south west monsoon as far as the village of Motso-Nyoung-beng. River steamers might go as far as the village of Amine in the spring tides.</p>		

The *Hmaroon Khyoung* is a branch of the Rangoon river about 25 miles in length. It is navigable for large sized boats throughout the year. A barrier of laterite rocks runs across this khyoung opposite to the village of Kyonkton. This can only be crossed on the eastern side at half high tide in the southwest monsoon and $\frac{3}{4}$ of high water in the dry season.

There are other small Khyoungs or creeks which are not considered noticeable under the head of rivers.

B A S S E I N .

The principal river is the Nga-woon-myet or Bassein river which extends right through the district runs north and south, it branches off from the Irrawaddy a few miles above Henzada where the river is both narrow and shallow until you get the Nga-thin-kyoung where it gradually widens and deepens and is on an average about a couple of hundred yards, it widens gradually as you approach Bassein from whence to Nga-poo-tan it is half a mile broad and gets wider as you get nearer the sea—this river is navigable for vessels of a draft of 18 feet. For nearly 75 miles beyond that native boats can proceed all through the year.

The second large river called the Pya-ma-lun, which also runs north and south is a branch of the Irrawaddy, it breaks off with the Bassein district a little below Yandoon, the Irrawaddy divides itself into two branches at Daungvee, one branch taking its course into the Rangoon district while the second finds its way into the Bassein district as the Irrawaddy and Pya-ma-lun are navigable by large boats throughout the year. The Dugga river which also branches off from the Irrawaddy a little below Henzadah, is a very insignificant creek until it reaches Kyoon-ryan from which place it increases in width and is navigable all the year round for large country boats, there are many other navigable rivers and creeks throughout the district, in fact, this district is intersected with rivers and creeks.

Do.

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A. 2.—Continued.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
PEGUE.	Rivers.	<p style="text-align: center;">M Y A N O U N G .</p> <p>The principal river is the Irrawaddy which runs from north to south through the centre of the district and is navigable at all seasons for boats and Steamers of light draught. The rise and fall is about 86 feet. During the south west monsoon when the river is full, large Steamers can come to it. It is 110 miles long with an average breadth of 1'. The only other river of importance is the Myat-ma-kha Khyoung or Hline river, which runs nearly parallel to the Irrawaddy about 8 miles to the east of that river.</p> <p>The Streams branches from Irrawaddy near the town of Prome runs right through the district down to the town of Tsan-ywai and then straight into the town of Rangoon without once joining the Irrawaddy. It is not navigable above Tsan-ywai during the hot weather, except for very small boats, but during the south west monsoon it is navigable for large boats and for some distance for Steamers.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P R O M E .</p> <p>The chief navigable river is the Irrawaddy which runs through the centre of the district from the Frontier to the boundary of Tarrack Hinan for a distance of nearly 92 miles.</p> <p>Central Naway khyoung. This Stream takes its source from the eastern Yoma range of Hills, which divides this district from</p>	Do. ...	

Toungoo, and has three principal tributaries called north, central and south Naway khyoung.

Naweng—The central Naweng khyoung is navigable for boats carrying 50 to 100 baskets of Paddy during the rains as far as Myodoung a distance of 86 miles from Promé, the other two branches are not navigable.

Mah-toung khyoung—This stream takes its rise from a peak on the Arakan range of mountains called the Myin-kah-dat-toung situated some 8 to 10 miles north of the British territories. It is navigable by small boats as far as Mindoon—distance from its junction with the Irrawaddy about 80 miles. Its chief tributary is the Punnee khyoung which takes its rise also from a spur of the Arakan mountains and is used for bringing down timber and bamboo during the rains.

Brottey khyoung—Takes its rise from the eastern Yomah range and has several branches by which large quantities of teak timber are brought down during the rains and boats of 3 to 4 fathoms go up during the height of the river a few miles. Keenee khyoung—This stream is not of great importance and is not used for navigable purpose or for floating down timber.

Muddy khyoung—Takes its rise from the Arakan mountains and is navigable by boats of the largest size for some 15 to 20 miles up the stream during the rains. It joins the Irrawaddy just below the town of Kama.

Myit-ma-khat—The Stream takes its source from a lake east of the old city of Yathay called Pinlay-ding and is distant east from Promé about 5 to 6 miles from thence it flows into the Noay-gree tike about 2 miles from the former and runs into the Taz-tike north to the village of Kodok for a distance of 15 miles. This lake during the rains is 10 miles long and about 4 miles broad at its widest part.

From its source to its entry in this lake, it is called the Oay-kyoung and after leaving it goes by the name of Myit-mah-kat and

Do.

...

Do.

A. 2.—Continued.

Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
	<p>continues that name throughout the Tharrawaddy district. Small boats with salt, Ngapee and other articles of food have been seen to come up during the rains as far as Engma Kodok which is 26 miles from Promé on the Pounday road.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">T O U N G O O .</p> <p>The Sittoung or Ponglounng which rises in the hills 25 miles north-east of Yemethen and about 130 from Toungoo, is the only river in the district. It flows generally in a southern direction right through the middle of the district but its tortuous course not inaptly likened to the writhings of a wounded snake frequently deviates to every point in the compass, in a distance of a few miles. In the monsoon it rises from 18 to 24 feet and is then navigable for Steamers of considerable draught as far as the town of Toungoo and perhaps 10 or 15 miles beyond.</p> <p>In the dry weather guided by efficient pilots, steamers of light draught could easily come up to Htantaben from which there is a good fair weather road to Toungoo 7½ miles distant.</p> <p>It has several affluents insignificant when compared with the parent river but important in as much as they develop the natural resources the district possesses in its valuable teak forests and other products.</p> <p>The most noticeable are the Kwoon Pyon Kaboung and Swa, which rise in the Pegu Yomas. The Youk-thwava, Think-yay-gat,</p>	British Territory ...	

Kannee and Bymbai, all of which take their rise in the mountain ranges to the east.

R A N G O O N.

The Kandaugyee or Royal Lake is the only one of importance in the district. This was originally a marsh bounded and deepened in the time of Shangyee Mengyee when governor some 40 or 50 years ago. Some lands around it have been reserved by order of the late Governor General, Lord Dalhousie, to form a people's park.

B A S S E I N.

There are two Lakes in the district one at Shagagye in the Tsabayen township; it is $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles and on an average $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, the second is the Engyagye situated also in the Tsabayen township and is $\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length and 250 yards in width.

M Y A N O U N G.

There are only two Lakes in the district *viz*: the Htoo-lake situated in the Kanoung Township. It is about 7 miles long by three or four wide. It is believed that it is the largest lake in British Burma. The other lake is the Dro-ya lake situated in the Henzadah township. It is 2 miles long by about 1 broad.

P R O M E.

There are only two large lakes of any importance in the district. These are situated in the Shoay-doung township and run parallel to the Irrawaddy from Myomadown to the village of Nyong-tsayin. They are situated immediately to the south of Myoma and extending as far as Kyeethong is about 4 miles long and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles broad—the other commencing below the village of Kyong-doung and extending below the village of Leppanboo is about 5 miles long and 1 mile broad. These two lakes are connected by a narrow Stream.

British Territory

Products-Fish.

Do.

A. 2.—Continued.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
Lakes.		<p>There is also a large lake which is formed by the overflowing of the river during the rains called the Deedok Ein in the Padoung township, but it is perfectly dry in the hot weather—Fish in large quantities are caught in this lake.</p> <p>Besides the above there are many small ponds which do not call for any particular remarks.</p>		
		<p style="text-align: center;">T O U N G O O .</p> <p>There are several small lakes in the district leased by Government as fisheries but none of any note.</p>		
	Marshes.	<p style="text-align: center;">R A N G O O N .</p> <p>There are a few small marshes in the townships, of Thanlyen, Engaboo, Angree, and Thongkina which are not worthy of notice.</p>	British Territories.	
		<p style="text-align: center;">B A S S E I N .</p> <p>There are a number of marshes about the district but none of any importance.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">M Y A N O U N G .</p> <p>There are no particular marshes in the district.</p>		

P R O M E .

There is only one extensive marsh in the district near Engmah, this during the rains is a large sheet of water, in dry weather it is not deep but it is covered with weeds and long grass.

T O U N G O O .

There are no marshes of any note in the district.

Do.

...

Marshes.

A. 2.—Continued.

Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
Mountains & elevated tracts.	8,300	British.	<i>Amherst.</i> Prevailing soils, loam and laterite gravel.
Plains,	Do.	Do.	Minerals—none
Forests,	6,100	Do.	worked resources not thoroughly ex- plored. Products,
Rivers,	350	Do.	Paddy, Teak Tim- ber, Cocoanuts
Lakes,	8	Do.	fruit trees &c.
Marshes,	144	Do.	The areas given are only approxi- mate the district not having been sur- veyed.
			Rivers—Salween river from Amherst to Young-byaw 104 miles.
			Attaran river from mouth near Maul- main to Attaran 30 miles.

Tonnasserim.

Zamnee choung, from its junction with the Attaran to Meegathat 58 M.	
Weegaw khyoung from its junction with the Attaran to Theng-gan-Guyeo Noung 84 M.	
Houndraw from its junction with the Jyaing river to Meetan 45 "	
Jyaing river from Maun- main to Jya- ing town, 80 "	
Hlaing bwai river from its junction with the Gyaing to Hlaing bwai 88 "	
Beng-laing river from its junction with the Salween to Dunnoo, 80 "	
Wagroe river, from its junction with the Salween river	

A. 2.—Continued.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
				to Wagroo vil-
				lage, 13 "
				Yea river from
				Yea town to
				Zimnee, 14 "
				Daray river
				a branch of
				the Salween
				communica-
				ting with the
				sea, 10 "
				Total. 406 M
				Roads 1st
				Class, made
				Roads Maulmain to
				Amherst 54 "
				Road made
				bridges not
				completed—
				2nd Class Mat-
				naw to
				Khyoung Tsoun 4 "
				Total. 58 "

A. 2.—Continued.

Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
Mountains & elevated tracts	7,040 Do.	Do.	<i>Taroy.</i>
Plains	85 Do.	Do.	Soil—Sandy clay, Minerals—Tin & galena,
Forest,	20 Do.	Do.	Products—Rice, Sugar-cane,
Rivers,	50 Do.	Do.	Trees—Wood Oil
Lakes,	5 Do.	Do.	Cocoanut, areca and varieties of other fruit trees.
Marshes,	Let Kat Toung range.	Close to Palaw.	<i>Mergai.</i>
Mountains & elevated tracts.	Tenasserim range. Area 4,698 Square miles.	Between Siam and distant.	Roads—Strong Alluvial soil.
Plains,	Palaw, Lenya, Tenasserim and Pat Cham 8,000 S. M.	British.	In Tenasserim and Lenya villages, there are coals.
Forests,	Palaw-Lenya Tenasserim.		
Rivers,			
Lakes,			
Marshes,			

TENASSERIM.

DIVISION.

A. 3.—Climate.

PLACES AT WHICH OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AND YEAR FOR WHICH TAKEN	RAINFALL IN INCHES.			AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE.								PREVAILING WINDS.			REMARKS.			
	January to May.	June to Sept.	October to Dec.	Total.	MAY.		JULY.		DECEMBER.		Jan. to May.	June to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.					
					Sun Rise.	2 P. M.	Sun Set.	Sun Hise.	2 P. M.	Sun Set.						Sun Rise.	2 P. M.	Sun Set.
Akyab	29.6	159.4	14.4	202.14	79	88	89	77	85.2	80.2	62	77	69.5	N. E.	S. W.	N. W.	The fall of rain in Sandoway is reported to be far below the average quantity. The Thermometer is suspended in the surgery, which apartment is situated at North East end of the Dispensary. The Thermometer is placed in an open place and has been found to have a minimum degree 3 P. M. The Thermometer is placed in an open place and has been found to have a minimum degree 3 P. M. No register of temperature kept in Tavoy Hospital.	
Kyauk Phyo...	16.3	129.2	17.2	162.7	82	90	83	80	80	80	70	83	74	W.	S.	E.		
Sandoway ..	22.30	148.85	9.63	180.78	82	91	86	79	85	81	64	76	73	variable.	S. W. & S. E.	W. to N. E.		
Rangoon	12.50	154.60	9.50	176.60														
Bassein.. ..	9.28	72.02	10.08	91.38	82½				78½						not given.			
Myanong ..	5.60	36.35	4.10	46.05	78	80	88	78.3	86	81.8	65	79	76	N. E. N. W.	S. S. W. N.	N. W. N. E. E.		
Prome	8.53	20.27	6.33	35.13	82	92	90	77	86	83	63	78	80	W. S. W. N. E.	S. W.	S. W. N. E.		
Thayetayo...	10.00	30.25	4.80	45.05														
Toungoo	8.90	62.85	8.80	80.55	67.8	89.8	88	77.2	85	84	70	83.3	82	N. N. W. S. S.	S. W. W.	S. S. W. N. N.		
Maulmain ..	23.61	107.9	6.5	196.13½	77	86	84	76	80	79	68	83	81	N. E. S. W.	S. W.	S. W. & N. E.		
Tavoy	27.81	160.1½	2.7½	139.17½										N. N. W. W.	S. & S. W.	E. N. E.		
Mergui...	26.4	131.91	10.3	167.13	72	84	73	74	82	70	68	84	70	N. W.	S. & S. W.	N. W.		
Shwegreen ..	11.1	129.6	3.7	143.14	84	102	91	79	89	80	54	85	69	N. E. & S. W.	S. W.	S. W. & N. E.		
Average..	16.28	107.95	8.30	132.53														

The fall of rain in Sandoway is reported to be far below the average quantity.

The Thermometer is suspended in the surgery, which apartment is situated at North East end of the Dispensary. The Thermometer I have invariably found has marked its minimum degree 3 P. M.

The Thermometer is placed in an open even ground on the side of the building.

No register of temperature kept in Tavoy Hospital.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—NATIVE STATES.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military Force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production—including manufactures, and mines.
			NONE.				

2.—Native Chiefs and principal Male members of their Families.

Name of individual and State and family to which he belongs.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	REMARKS.
				NONE.				

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The Chief Authority in the Province of British Burma, is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, established under Foreign Department (Political) Resolution No. 212, dated 31st January 1892. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary with an Assistant, three Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, fifteen Deputy Commissioners and twenty-three Assistant Commissioners, four Collectors of Sea Customs, two Recorders, a Director of Public Instruction, an Inspector General of Police, an Inspector General of Prisons, a Sanitary Commissioner and a Conservator of Forests. The usual Staff of Officers in the P. W. D., is also attached to the Province. A Political Agent subordinate to the Chief Commissioner is established at the Court of Mandalay. The Chief Commissioner exercises the power of a Local Government under the law when such powers have been specially delegated to him by the Governor General in Council, in all other respects, Political Judicial, and Fiscal he is the Chief Executive of the Local Government, under the Government of India.

The following is a Statement of the area, population, Revenue, &c., of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue sub-divisions of the Territory.

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-div.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.	No. of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles, of villages from nearest court.	Average of do.	No. of Police.	Total cost of officials & Police of all kinds.	REVENUE.	
													Land.	Gross.
ARAKAN.	Akyab	10	18,630	266,853.	Akyab. . . . 15,536	1,751	11	12	40	25	514	4,28,817	550,612	14,89,312
	Ramree	4		125,519	Kyauk Phyoo . . 3,689	799	5	5	40	10	422	1,98,440	117,608	2,84,536
	Sandoway	3		45,176	Sandoway. . . 2,165	380	4	4	39	21	225	73,874	46,941	1,04,561
	Northern Arakan .. .. .	..		7,985	Dalekmay	171	1	1	..	..	..	Shown with District.		

Rangoon	15	..	351,417	Rangoon .. Yandoon .. Pegu ..	71,186 6,479 2,416	1,510	13	15	55	53	670	1,76,615	8,10,034	38,71,923
Bassein	15	..	274,540	Bassein .. Lamyethna .. Pantana .. Yaygee .. Nga-thain-khyoung Dongyee ..	16,733 5,635 4,942 4,659 3,512 2,368	1,555	13	13	76	34	409	1,39,265	3,48,289	10,71,892
Myanong	15	33,440	380,505	Henzadah .. Kyangheen .. Myanong .. Zaloon .. Kanong .. Donglew ..	14,830 7,661 5,598 3,457 3,270 3,186	2,140	14	14	28	20	499	1,62,428	374,391	9,10,273
Prone	29	..	332,493	Prone Slave-doung .. Thayemyo .. Pongdey .. Padoung .. Toungoo ..	23,420 10,385 8,906 4,594 2,786 9,618	2,203	14	14	35	20	1424	4,14,877	2,81,003	7,55,653
Toungoo	5	..	80,059			690	9	9	136	10	351	86,628	30,977	1,49,332
Amherst	12	..	219,538	Maulmain ..	65,566	569	15	15	40	9	944	2,39,179	3,36,078	14,92,401
Shwegyeen	6	..	126,017	Shwegyeen ..	7,688	700	9	9	30	12	522	1,84,562	5,4219	2,40,971
Tavoy	4	38,000	66,974	Tavoy ..	14,506	195	5	5	68	10	260	82,558	92,767	1,92,458
Mergui	5	..	41,688	Mergui ..	9,331	182	5	5	10	3	266	98,935	53,169	1,26,376
Total	123	90,070				12,845	118	121	..	..	6506	22,27,176	30,96,088	106,89,696

Peri.

TAVASERIM.

Popu

DISTRICT.	INHABITED HOUSES.			POPULATION.					
	No. of Masonry dwellings.	Do. of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	No. per sq. mile.
						Male.	Female.		
Akyab ..	3	57,806	57,809	77,904	72,498	62,018	54,433	266,853	24
Ramree ..	0	24,903	24,903	25,783	37,528	27,957	24,296	125,519	30
Sandoway ..	0	10,199	10,199	13,287	12,807	10,378	8,704	45,176	12
N. Arakan ..	0	1,809	1,809	4,057	3,878	Not given.		7,935	
Rangoon ..	383	73,262	73,645	103,007	92,240	80,918	75,252	351,417	36
Bassein ..	29	60,456	60,485	78,861	79,366	63,359	52,954	274,540	30
Myanong ..	3	74,474	74,477	103,163	108,315	87,557	81,470	380,505	91½
Prome ..	150	76,790	76,940	100,148	96,762	70,810	64,773	332,493	60
Toungoo ..	4	19,590	19,594	22,499	22,375	18,229	16,956	80,059	10
Amherst ..	229	35,234	35,463	.....	51,130	46,836	45,178	219,538	14
Tavoy ..	..	11,926	11,926	16,448	18,722	16,880	14,924	66,974	9
Mergui ..	1	7,522	7,523	11,787	11,957	9,410	8,534	41,688	5
Shwè-Gyee ..		25,893	25,893	32,016 and 5,863	31,467	31,817 and 4,735	31,217	126,017 * and 10,598	14
TOTAL ..	802	479,864	480,666	681,172	639,045	530,404	478,691	2,329,312	25

D.

[35]

lation.

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.							OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	REMARKS.		
Christians.				Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.				Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.
European.	East Indian & other mixed cls.	Native.											
156	..	..	..	19,133	..	193,314	21,866	36,391	230,462	English & Burmese, Hindoostani & Bengali.	Emi. 1,062 Im. 4,943	
2	27	..	280	3,377	..	113,754	8,079	18,687	106,832		Emi. 5,287 Im. 1,105		
5	7	1	35	1,724	..	38,977	4,427	9,190	35,986		Emi. 1,293 Im. 1,092		
Not given.				Not given.				7,935	Burmese.		
1000	1384	817	9,934	3,361	148	218,881	115,892	41,618	309,799	Emi. 12,868 Im. 14,040			
36	151	18,554	645	1,277	13	245,370	8,494	35,693	238,847	Emi. 2,511 Im. 2,591			
21	112	2,260	1,244	417	2	362,006	14,443	5,847	374,658	Emi. 13,274 Im. 20,179			
46	25	unknown	1,617	1,768	13	329,002	22	55,598	276,895	Emi. 1,990 Im. 6,882			
20	17	unknown	820	958	..	77,034	1,210	11,383	68,676	Emi. 2,695 Im. 4,801			
206	1993	..	31,303	3,585	11	....	182,440	29,777	189,761	Emi. 14,889		
5	65	..	403	600	..	....	65,901	50,231	16,743	Burmese, Italian, Karen.	Im. 699	
5	167	..	164	2,050	..	....	39,302	7,263	34,425		Emi. 625	
6	45	..	441	51	1	....	125,473 * and 10,598	19,359	106,658 10,598		Im. 738	
1,508	3,993	21,632	78,970	38,601	188	1,578,338	6,06,082	3,21,037	2,000,340				

* Phonogees and their scholars in the Tenasserim Division.
† Estimate of 1930 inhabitants of Northern Arakan.

English & Burmese, Hindoostani & Bengali.

Burmese.

Burmese, Talien, Karen.

* Phonogynes and their scholars in the Tenasserim Division.
† Exclusive of 7936 inhabitants of Northern Arakan.

E. 1.—The Survey and Settlement.

SURVEY.

Area previously surveyed in miles.			Cost per mile.				Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.
Trigonometrically.	REVENUE.		Topographically.	Trigonometrically.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.
	By Villages.	By Fields.					
* 3,814
				† 573		...	...

* Akyab Hill Frontier.

† Sandoway to Prome.

SETTLEMENT.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	REMARKS. (Here explain conditions of settlement.)
Settled in perpetuity ...		.
" for 80 years or upwards ...				
" for 10 years and under 30...	224	231,044	1st May 1870 1871/1872 1873/1874 & 1877.	
" under 10 years...	515	427,066	1st May 1868 1870/1871 & 1872.	In Arakan settlement operations are in progress and leases for 10 years generally were effected for about 47,500 acres during the year ending 31st March /68, but none have yet been confirmed.
" in progress ...				
Total...	739	658,110		
Settlements previously made including full record of rights...				
Ditto without such record ...	739	658,110	As above	
Settlements during the year ...	331	388,829	1st April 1872 " 1874 " 1879	
Detailed Summary...				

2.—Fiscal.

SURVEYED AND ASSESSED AREA IN ACRES

DISTRICTS.	CULTIVATED.			Total.	UNCULTIVATED.			Total area assessed.	ASSESSMENT.				REMARKS.
	IRRIGATED.	Unirrigated.			Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable waste.		Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	
		By Government Works.	By Private Individuals.										
Akyab -	...	294,097	...	279,178	6,929,925	294,097	5,50,612	2 1/2 to 2/8 to 1/8	1/14	1/14	Includes Toungya cultivation of Nor-thern Arakan.		
Ramree -	...	85,089	...	197,120	2,928,840	85,089	1,17,608	1/14 to 1/14 to 1/1	1/6	1/6			
Sandoway -	...	86,837	...	Not given.		86,837	46,941	1/10 to 1/10 to 1/4	1/4	1/4			
Rangoon -	...	402,136	...	2,820	Not given.	404,956	810,094	8 as. to 3 Rs.	2 as.	0/12 to Rs. 2/8			

Bassein - -	...	203,369	203,369	...	25,263	5,006,057	238,692	848,289	8 as. to 2 Rs.	2 as.	4 as. to 2 Rs.
Myanong-	...	179	235,818	235,997	...	3,701	239,698	874,991	4 as. to 2 Rs.	2 as.	4 as. to 2 Rs.
Prome - -	...	...	264,810	264,810	...	551	264,861	281,003	8 as. to Rs. 1/8	2 as.	4 as. to Rs. 1/8
Toungoo -	...	1,780	32,554	34,284	...	555	34,839	30,977	8 as. to Rs. 1/8	2 as.	4 as. to Rs. 1/4
Amherst -	...	...	200,944	200,944	...	8,169,152	194,447	836,078	8 as. to 5 Rs.	2 as.	...
Tavoy - -	...	...	62,525	62,525	...	2,277,996	60,652	92,767	6 as. to Rs. 2/8	2 as.	...
Mergui -	...	...	37,805	37,805	...	1,919,586	37,493	53,169	6 as to Rs. 2/8	2 as.	...
Shwè-gyeen	...	...	76,509	76,509	...	3,688,761	75,548	54,219	8 as to 1 Rupee.	2 as.	...
Total...	...	1,909	1,931,493	1,938,402	...	11,564,678	13,659,222	1,956,644	30,96,088		

Not given.

3.—Fiscal.

VARIETIES OF TENURE HELD DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of Estates.	Number of Villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross Area in Acres.	Average Area of each Estate.	Average assessment of each Estate.	Revenue Rate per Acre.	Supposed net profit per Acre.
<p>Great Zemindarees { paying more than Rupees 50,000 revenue }</p> <p>Held by individuals under law of pri- mogéniture ... }</p> <p>Held by individuals and families un- der ordinary law...</p>						.		
<p>Large Zemindarees { paying more than Rs 5,000 revenue. }</p> <p>Under law of primo- géniture }</p> <p>Under ordinary law...</p>					.			
<p>Small Zemindarees other than those of cul- tivating communities }</p>	18	4	18	1,296	4,270	401	1/10/7 to 0/10/0	1

4—Fiscal.

VARIETIES OF TENURE NOT HELD DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of hol- dings.	Average area of each hol- ding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent rate per acre.
Intermediate holders { On permanent between Zemin- tenure ... dars and ryots... { On farming leases ..				
Ryots holding at fixed rates				
Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates	NONE.			
Cultivating tenants with no perma- nent rights				
Holders of service grants				
Total...				

5—Fiscal.**REGISTER OF TRANSFERS.**

Nature of tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area in acre, of each holding transferred.			REMARKS.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	
Great zemindarees, complete...							
Shares in ditto.							
Large zemindarees							
Shares in ditto.							
Small zemindarees							
Shares in ditto.							
Villages owned by cultivating communities							
Shares in ditto.							
Holdings of proprietary cultivators	2	...	...	6	...	...
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ...							
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates.							
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy... ..							
Revenue free tenures							
Grants	7	...	8	604	...	686	

6—Fiscal.

LAND REVENUE.

Description of Revenue.	REVENUE LAST YEAR.		REVENUE THIS YEAR.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue	Revenue of estates sold.	Causes of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	6,65,005		6,65,571							
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year ...										
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year ...										
Collections from Government estates...	7,46,294		7,07,605							
Income from sale of Government estates ...										
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above.	55,87,568		65,00,488							
Total...	69,88,862	69,45,229	78,73,718	71,48,667	4,56,218	66,92,454	7,23,995			

II. Statistics of Protection.

A. LEGISLATIVE.

1.—STATEMENT of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of British Burma in the year 1867 and sanctioned as required by Law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.

2.—STATEMENT of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of British Burma in the year 1867.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending why, & in what state.

3.—STATEMENT of Draft Bills submitted by the chief Administrative authority of the Province of British Burma for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year 1867.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.

B.—I. JUDICIAL STATEMENT.

SHOWING THE VARIOUS JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS, ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE EXISTING IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH BURMA ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1867.
ARAKAN DIVISION.

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Div. in sq. mls.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating No. of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.	TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES.				AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF EACH PAID JUDGE.		Average annual cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	No of Cases decided during the Year.				Superintendent of Hill Tribes Northern Arakan unknown, it is about 3000 miles.	
								EUROPEAN.		Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.					European.	Native.	Criminal.	Civil.		Revenue.	Appeal.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal, Civil and Revenue powers.	15	1,157	27,425	1515	No Jury or Assessors.	1 In Criminal, 6 months' imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine. In Civil up to Rs. 8,000. 10 In Criminal, 1 month's imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine. In Civil up to Rs. 8,000. 4 In Criminal, 1 month's imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine. In Civil up to Rs. 8,000.	1 In Criminal, 6 months' imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine. In Civil up to Rs. 8,000. 10 In Criminal, 1 month's imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine. In Civil up to Rs. 8,000.	1	2					13	Rs. 4,500	Rs. 1,875	Rs. 8,000					Rs. 818	
Mooniffs exercising only Civil Powers	1	845	15,536	11	No Jury or Assessors.	1 In Criminal, 6 months' imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine. In Civil up to Rs. 8,000. 10 In Criminal, 1 month's imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine. In Civil up to Rs. 8,000.	1 In Criminal, 6 months' imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine. In Civil up to Rs. 8,000. 10 In Criminal, 1 month's imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine. In Civil up to Rs. 8,000.	1	2	13	Rs. 4,500	Rs. 1,875	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 818	Rs. 386	1	285	285	285	1,435	2,401	8,339	984

Local and Subordinate Magistrates. Exercising Civil Criminal & Revenue powers.	One.	31,319	14,23,193	51	do.	4. Subordinate Magistrates 1st Class under Sect. 22 Act XXV of 1861. Civil Original jurisdiction from 3000 to 5000 Rs. under Act I of 1863. 1. Subordinate Magistrate of 2nd Class under Sect. 22 Act XXV of 1861. Civil Original Jurisdiction from 3000 to 5000 Rs. under Act I of 1863. 43. Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class under Sect. 22 Act XXV of 1861. Civil Original jurisdiction up to 500 Rs. under Act I of 1863. All the above Revenue powers as described in the Rev. rules of the province. Subordinate Magistrate of 2nd Class under Sect. 22 Act XXV of 1861. Revenue powers under Rev. rules of the province.	1	do.	1	4,800	1,784	537	2. In charge of Jail and locks ups.	6,021 10,664 6,522	710	268
do. do. Exercising Criminal & Revenue powers only.																
Small Cause Court confined to proper functions.																

2nd class pleaders, and 2-3rd class pleaders can plead in any Court of the division, prescribed holidays which in the year are 11^o Christian and 15 Burmese.

B.—I. JUDICIAL STATEMENT, Continued.

Magistrates of full powers exercising Criminal powers only, as also powers under Act XV of 1863.	Magistrates of full powers exercising Criminal Revenue and Civil powers.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Assessors and Jury.	Prescribed qualification of Judges, previous to appointment.	Governed.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncommissioned.	Native.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF EACH PAID JUDGE.		Average annual cost of establishment of each tribunal.	Executive or other function exercised by the same officer.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocate to each tribunal.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.			
												European.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
Magistrates of full powers exercising Criminal powers only, as also powers under Act XV of 1863.	Magistrates of full powers exercising Criminal Revenue and Civil powers.	1			1	do.	Magistrates of full powers under Sect. 22 Act XXV of 1861, and additional powers under Act XV of 1862.	-	-	-	-	16,000	6,526		1. In charge of lockup & Ex : officio. Collector of Customs.		5rd Class Pleaders in any Court of the district to which they belong.	2,089			
		2			2	do.	Magistrates of full powers under Sect. 22 Act XXV of 1861. Civil Original jurisdiction from 3000 to 5000 Rs. under Act 1 of 1863. Revenue powers under the Rev. rules of the Province.	-	1	1	-	7,800	1,104					566	500		

ABSTRACT.

1.	Commissioner of division	-	-	-	-	-
1.	Deputy Commissioner 2nd Grade-					
3.	do.	do.	3rd Grade-	-	-	-
1.	do.	do.	4th Grade-	-	-	-
1.	Assistant Commissioner 1st do.,	-	-	-	-	-
2.	do.	do.	2nd do.	-	-	-
7.	do.	do.	3rd do.	-	-	-
5.	Extra Assistant Commissioner 1st Class 1st Grade					
1.	do.	do.	do.	2nd do.		
2.	do.	do.	2nd do.	1st do.		
2.	do.	do.	2nd do.	2nd do.		
15.	do.	do.	3rd do.	1st do.		
12.	do.	do.	3rd do.	2nd do.		
10.	do.	do.	3rd do.	3rd do.		
2.	Nabkans	-	-	-	-	-
1.	Conservator of Forests -	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Deputy do.	do.	-	-	-	-
2.	Executive Engineers -	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Honorary Magistrates -	-	-	-	-	-

SHOWING THE VARIOUS JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS, ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE, EXISTING IN THE PROVINCE OF B. B. ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1867.
TENASERIM DIVISION.

[illegible]

[illegible]

B.—I. JUDICIAL STATEMENT.

SHOWING THE VARIOUS JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS, ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE EXISTING IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH BURMA ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1867.
RECORDERS OF RANGOON AND MAULMAIN.

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Div. in sq. mls.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Composition of Tribunals, stating No. of Judges in each and Jury or Assess- ors if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, (Original and Appellate. Prescribed qualification of Judges pro- vious to appointment.	TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES.				AVERAGE AN- NUAL SALARY OF EACH PAID JUDGE.	Average annual cost of Establishments of each Tribunal. Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers. Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work. Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	No of Cases DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.			
							EUROPEAN.									
							Govenanted. Commissioned Officers.	Unconvenanted.	Native.	European.			Native.			
Village officers or Panchayets .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Local and Subordinate Magis- trate exercising Criminal powers only	Paid Unpaid ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Ditto, exercising Criminal and Civil powers .. .	Paid Unpaid ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Ditto, exercising Criminal and Revenue powers ..	Paid Unpaid ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Ditto, exercising Criminal Civil and Revenue powers	Paid Unpaid ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

Small Cause Courts—confined to proder functions	2	69,193	2	Up to 500/	Both under Act XXI. of 1868 one Judge for both Courts Jurors employed in Criminal trials.	2	24,925	17
Recorder's Courts	2	69,193	2	Up to 500/	Both under Act XXI. of 1868 one Judge for both Courts Jurors employed in Criminal trials.	2	24,925	17
Moonsiffs exercising only Civil powers	2	69,193	2	Up to 500/	Both under Act XXI. of 1868 one Judge for both Courts Jurors employed in Criminal trials.	2	24,925	17
Ditto. exercising also Revenue powers	2	69,193	2	Up to 500/	Both under Act XXI. of 1868 one Judge for both Courts Jurors employed in Criminal trials.	2	24,925	17
Courts of Magistrate	2	69,193	2	Up to 500/	Both under Act XXI. of 1868 one Judge for both Courts Jurors employed in Criminal trials.	2	24,925	17
Magistrates of full powers exercising only Criminal powers	2	69,193	2	Up to 500/	Both under Act XXI. of 1868 one Judge for both Courts Jurors employed in Criminal trials.	2	24,925	17
Ditto. exercising Revenue powers	2	69,193	2	Up to 500/	Both under Act XXI. of 1868 one Judge for both Courts Jurors employed in Criminal trials.	2	24,925	17
Ditto. " also Revenue and Civil powers	2	69,193	2	Up to 500/	Both under Act XXI. of 1868 one Judge for both Courts Jurors employed in Criminal trials.	2	24,925	17
Ditto. exercising powers described by Act XV. of 1862.	2	69,193	2	Up to 500/	Both under Act XXI. of 1868 one Judge for both Courts Jurors employed in Criminal trials.	2	24,925	17

B. 2. JUDICIAL STATEMENT (Criminal.)
STATEMENT of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each offence in the Province of British
Burma in the year 1867.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons under trial during the year.		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
CLASS I.								
Offences against the State, the Public and Justice								
<i>Against the state.</i>								
Waging war against the Queen -	6		21		13	6	2	
<i>Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights, and Measures.</i>								
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin -	15		20		8	15	2	
Making, using or possessing false weights or measures -	82		102		13	89	...	

Against Public Justice.

Personating Public servant or soldier	24	49	23	26	-
Concealing, design to commit an offence	1	1	...	1	-
Omitting to give information of an offence or giving false information	55	88	44	44	-
Causing disappearance of evidence	5	8	2	6	-
Giving false evidence	1	1	1	...	-
Unlawful return from transportation	1	1	...	1	-
Resisting obstructing or omitting to assist Public servant-	30	188	23	165	-
Disobedience of lawful order causing injury	261	798	188	660	-
Intentional insult or interruption of Judicial proceedings-	77	92	9	83	-
Harbouring an offender	22	45	26	16	3
Taking gift to screen an offender	11	19	9	9	1
Gift made to cause restoration of property	2	2	1	1	-
Taking money to help in recovery of stolen property	19	27	10	17	-
Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue	45	54	7	46	1
Escape from lawful custody or transportation	33	45	4	40	1
Absconding from, avoiding or disobeying summons, or notice, or order to attend, or produce, or refusing to answer or sign-	215	385	104	279	1
					2
<i>By Public Servant.</i>					
Taking valuable thing by or to influence Public servant-	46	73	86	87	-
Public servant acting illegally to injure any person	15	21	9	11	1
Public servant negligently suffering an escape	47	71	12	59	-

B.—2. Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
Public servant intentionally omitting to apprehend &c., Breach of Police act by Police Officers	1 142	3 206	59	9 147	.	.
<i>False evidence, False complaints or claims and Forgery.</i>						
Giving false evidence	41	52	24	25	1	
Fabricating false evidence	2	2	2	.	.	
Making issuing or using false statement or certificate	7	10	6	4	.	
False personation in Judicial Proceedings	11	11	2	9	.	
Fraudulent claim to or concealment of property or suffering of decree	7	11	6	5	.	
False charge of offence	16	19	6	13	.	
Forgery or fraudulently issuing or possessing forged documents	10	16	11	4	1	
False claim in court of Justice	1	1	.	1	.	

Frivolous or vexatious complaints -	8	9	1	8	-
<i>Public Nuisances.</i>					
Public Nuisances under Penal Code -	289	552	128	428	1
Nuisances under Police or Municipal and Local Act -	522	1,217	116	1,101	-
<i>Relating to the Public Peace.</i>					
Rioting or unlawful assembly -	193	899	183	656	-
Affray -	176	540	169	970	1
Offences relating to Religion -	7	17	.4	12	-
TOTAL CLASS I.	2,390	5,616	1,199	4,898	19
CLASS II.					
<i>Offences against the Person.</i>					
MURDER ... } From motives connected with women -	9	9	-	5	3
} Other motives -	63	89	39	25	9
Ditto. -	2	2	-	2	-
Attempt to murder -	4	5	28	5	-
Culpable Homicide -	34	59	-	25	6

B.—2. Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons under trial during the year.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.		Remaining under trial.		REMARKS.
Attempt to commit suicide	15		15		8		6				
Grievous Hurt	61		92		46		89		4		
Ditto. on grave and sudden provocation	9		14		5		9				
Hurt	180		344		168		179		2		
Ditto. by dangerous weapons	30		35		8		27				
Causing miscarriage	1		1		1						
Exposure of Infant or concealment of birth	1		2		2						
Causing Hurt to extort property or confession	2		3				3				
Act dangerous to life or safety	15		27		11		16				
Wrongful restraint	40		130		81		49				
Ditto. confinement	13		42		30		11		1		
Attempt to cause hurt	1		1				1				
Assault or use of criminal force	2,983		5,027		3,396		1,609		64		
Criminal intimidation or insult	3,016		4,020		2,687		1,266		61		
Using criminal force to a woman to outrage her modesty	5		5		3		2				
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication	106		126		17		109				
Unlawful compulsion of labour	3		5		5						
Kidnapping or abduction	19		28		21		7				
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or defilement	3		5		1		4				

Selling letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution	2	3	1	2	-
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent	15	27	21	6	-
Fraudulent and unlawful marriage	3	6	6	-	-
Adultery	49	53	45	8	-
Rape	43	48	35	6	1
Unnatural offences	2	2	1	1	-
Defamation	55	79	55	23	1
Forceful assault in attempting theft from a person	4	8	8	-	-
Burning or disposing of any person as a slave	1	2	2	-	-
TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER CLASS II.	6,789	10,354	6,726	3,445	193
CLASS III.					
<i>Offences against property with Violence.</i>					
Dacoity	224	268	94	184	29
Preparation or assembly for Dacoity	1	6	1	5	-
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon	11	7	3	4	-
Robbery	3	10	4	6	-
On the highway	187	99	40	55	2
Elsewhere	2	2	1	1	-
Ditto.	13	46	37	8	-
Extortions	35	72	55	17	-
House breaking or house trespass in order to commit theft	62	71	44	27	-

B. 2.—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	No of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
House breaking or house trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft	41	54	16	37	.....
House breaking or house trespass with preparation for or attempt at hurt	11	15	9	6	.....
House breaking or lurking house trespass... ..	204	128	64	58	1	
House breaking	52	15	8	12	.....
House trespass	23	27	16	11	.....
WITHOUT VIOLENCE.						
Theft of cattle... ..	27	59	30	29	.....
Do Ordinary	5018	3718	1245	2488	19	
Dishonest misappropriation of property	223	829	158	169	2	
Dishonestly receiving stolen property... ..	676	868	311	522	22	
Criminal breach of trust... ..	75	70	30	39	1	
Cheating	158	214	148	69	.....
Attempt at theft	2	3	.....	3	.....
Theft	1	2	1	1	.....

MALICIOUS OFFENCES.

Mischief Ordinary	308	519	358	153	7
Do. by poisoning or killing cattle	8	10	4	6	.....
Do. by destroying land marks	2	3	3	.....	.....
Serious mischief by fire... ..	6	25	5	20	.....
Criminal trespass or house trespass	774	1249	882	358	9
Breaking closed receptacles	2	3	3	.....	.....
Total offences under Class III.....	8099	7877	3560	4188	92
CLASS IV.					
<i>Not included in the above classes.</i>					
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood	214	387	104	281	1
Criminal breach of contract of services	59	186	109	76	1
Maintenance to wives and children... ..	59	58	32	25	1
Contempt and disobedience of orders... ..	9	15	.....	15	.....
Contempt of court	3	6	.....	6	.....
Breach of the Peace	4	5	1	4	.....
Attempt to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment... ..	2	3	2	1	.....
Bad habits and repute... ..	3	3	.....	3	.....
Belonging to a gang of dacoits	8	13	7	6	.....
Total offences under Class IV.....	361	676	255	417	3

B. 2.—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Breach of special laws for the protection of the Revenue or on other subjects.					REMARKS.			
	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.				
Breaches of Laws relating to Spirits Act XXI of 1856... .. Do Opium Stamp Act X of 62 & XXVI 67 Ferries	560 76 5 8	713 96 9 10	177 24 8 8	585 72 1 2	1				
Gambling Act XIII of 1856 & III of 1867 Cattle trespass Act III of 1857 Post Rules Act XXII 1855... .. Merchants, Seaman's Act I of 1859 Gaul Arms Act XXXI of 1860... .. Forcefully opposing the seizure of cattle Act XIII of 1867... .. License Tax Act XXIX of 1867 Being found drunk Act V of 1861 Ministerial Officers, neglect of duty Regulation VIII of 1809... .. Shipping Act Merchants of 1862	1812 13 10 66 1 8 21 5 3 86 14	4292 21 16 116 1 13 54 24 3 43 30	784 13 3 57 1 7 35 1 2 4	8493 8 13 59 6 19 24 2 41 26	7				

Breach of laws relating to Excise	200	277	115	160	2
Do Post Office... ..	1	1	.....	1	.....
Total Offences under Special Laws.....	2339	5729	1239	4462	18
<i>Branches of Local Rules relating to</i>					
Slaughter houses... ..	1	1	1	.....	.....
Boat Rules	4	4	1	.....	.....
Contonment Rules	16	42	.....	42	.....
Hack carriages... ..	115	290	129	160	1
Do carts	2	5	.....	5	.....
Non payment of Municipal Tax	20	234	8	226	.....
Other Local Laws	520	1423	260	1161	.....
Total breaches... ..	678	1999	399	1597	1
<i>Total Offences under class-</i>					
(I	2339	5616	1199	4398	19
(II... ..	6789	10854	6726	8445	183
(III	8099	7877	3560	4188	92
(IV	861	676	255	417	9
(Breach of Special Laws	2339	5729	1239	4462	18
(Do of Local Laws... ..	678	1999	399	1597	1
Grand Total of offences.....	20596	32251	13878	18507	316

PRINTED AT THE RANGOON CENTRAL GAOL PRESS.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT 3 (Criminal.)

STATEMENT showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Province of British Burma in the year 1867.

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH				PERSONS DISPOSED OF						Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during present year.		Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	PERSONS DISPOSED OF			Died, escaped or transferred.			
		By arrest.	By summons or recognizance.				Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.				
Unpaid Magistrates	2	86	71	•	159	12	55	89	•	•	3	8	115
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	43	10,673	8,708	•	19,424	1,993	6,394	10,883	•	6	148	13	21,512
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district.	17	973	289	•	1,279	19	664	527	31	5	•	23	1,819
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction in a Sub-Division of a District only.	8	285	18	•	311	3	98	196	9	•	•	5	631
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction in a Town only	58	2,451	1,866	•	4,375	897	956	2,481	8	•	32	1	2,722
Chief Magistrates of Districts	46	4,153	2,462	6	6,667	227	2,041	4,222	100	30	49	11	9,238
Total.....	174	18,621	13,414	6	32,215	3,151	10,208	18,398	148	42	268	61	36,037
Sessions Courts	10	130	•	15	153	•	23	107	3	•	22	•	325
Grand Total.....	184	18,751	13,414	21	32,370	3,151	10,231	18,505	151	42	290	61	36,362

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—4. (Criminal).

STATEMENT showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of British Burma for the year 1867.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	Number of Persons Punished:							REMARKS.
	By village Officers.	By unpaid Magistrates.	By Subordinate and local paid Magistrates.	By full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction.	By Chief Magistrates of districts.	By Sessions Courts.	By High Courts.	
Fined	...	65	9,336	1,816	2,421	...	...	13,638
Imprisoned	...	12	1,332	672	1,273	51	...	3,340
Flogged	9	5	131	...	...	145
Ordered to find security	...	2	8	83	210	...	...	305
Imprisoned and fined	...	10	158	42	167	2	...	379
Imprisoned and flogged	1	10	...	...	11
Death	12	...	12
Total persons punished	...	89	10,843	2,621	4,212	65	...	17,830
Detail of sentence of fine and imprisonment
FINES—	...	66	9,341	1,746	2,311	...	...	13,464
Not exceeding Rs. 5
" " 50

JUDICIAL STATEMENT—5. (Criminal.)

Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of

British Burma during the year 1867.

T R I B U N A L.	No. of appellants or persons whose cases were called for by High Court.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.					REMARKS.
		Appeals rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Return for new trial or further investigation.	
Magistrates of { Appeals from unpaid Magistrates. districts. { " from paid "	" 49	" 18	" 108	" 42	" 107	" 2	" 1
Sessions Courts { From unpaid Magistrates. ... { From paid " ...	" 85	" 41	" 178	" 40	" 60	" 2	" 5
High Court,.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—6. (CIVIL.)

STATEMENT showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of British Burma for the year 1857.

DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM.	Number of cases in different Courts.						REMARKS.
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Mooniff's Deputy Collector & other Subdivisional Courts.	District Courts, and Collectors Courts.	Superior Courts.	Total.	
CIVIL COURT CASES.							
Suits for money due { On written obligation for sum certain (Bond debt) (Simple debt), On Account stated Money paid or received Goods sold, For breaches of Contract not included in above	0	1,839	2,601	107	214	4,781	
Suits for rent	0	562	535	843	8	1,978	
Suits for personal property or value thereof { For injuries to the person attended with direct or actual pecuniary [damages, For injuries to property, For defamation For other injuries, not included in above	0	75	1,446	3	7	1,531	
Suits for damages.	0	133	1,498	21	10	1,662	
Suits to compel specific performance of Contracts	0	678	1,043	21	5	1,747	
Suits to set a side contracts and obligation on account of fraud, mistake, or accident	0	208	629	8	3	848	
Suits to compel or prevent particular Acts, by way of mandamus or injunction	0	19	19	0	9	298	
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts,	0	83	1,026	32	11	1,161	
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping,	0	10	1,081	5	2	1,088	
Suits connected with religion and caste	0	24	804	21	1	859	
" relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments	0	0	724	1	0	725	
" relating to marriage, dowry, and divorce	0	46	356	2	4	409	
" * 37 Cases less shown in the District return of Sandoway and not explained.	0	4	8	1	1	9	
	0	0	0	0	2	2	
	0	0	0	0	2	2	
	0	0	0	6	3	23	
	0	0	13	4	2	6	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	1,568	10	14	* 1,592	

6—(Civil.) *Continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM.

DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM.	Number of Cases in different Courts.						REMARKS.
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Munsiff's Deputy Collector & other Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts, Recorders and Collectors Courts.	Superior Courts.	Totals.	
CIVIL COURT CASES—(<i>Continued</i>).							
Suits to establish or dispute adoptions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" to regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Suits to declare or establish personal rights,	0	0	1,465	35	1	1,501	0
Suits to establish or Contest Wills	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Claims to inheritance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
{ Under Hindoo Law,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
{ do Mahomedan Law,	0	0	303	0	0	303	0
{ do Any other do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suits to establish or Contest the Acts of Hindoo Widows	0	0	687	1,000	0	1,687	0
" relating to the Revenue	0	0	71	0	0	71	0
" to mortgage of immovable property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" to resume or assess rent free lands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land other than	0	0	88	188	0	276	0
{ Rent Suits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Claims in right of pre-emption	0	0	63	76	0	139	0
Suits for partition of immovable property.	0	0	14	1	0	15	0
" regarding boundaries	0	0	0	756	4	760	0
" for or relating to, real property not included in the above	0	0	2,301	0	0	2,301	0
" for labour done	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" to enforce awards of private arbitration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" establish right to attach property in execution of decree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* 11 Cases less shown in the District return of Sandoway and not explained.

REVENUE COURT CASES.

Suits to recover arrears of rent	0	0	388	255	0	643
" to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent	0	0	9	3	0	12
" regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint or demand	0	0	0	0	0	0
" relating to ejectment	0	0	135	49	0	184
" regarding accounts, and by or against Agents, &c.	0	0	0	0	0	0
" to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent.	0	0	225	185	0	410
" Not included in above	0	0	6,890	2,322	0	9,212
Total.....	0	3,849	23,731	3,697	351	31,628

STATEMENT shewing value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma for the Year 1867.

VALUE OF SUITS,	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.				Total Value of Suits.	REMARKS,
	Small Cause Courts.	Moonmills (Court), Deputy Collectors and other Divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.		
IN CIVIL COURTS.						
Not exceeding Rupees ... 5	104					
ditto " ... 20	1012					
ditto " ... 100	1892	14358	7	18	19,87,237-15-3	
ditto " ... 500	862	525	18	7		
ditto " ... 5,000			131	287		
ditto " ... 1,00,000			20	37	10,87,935-1-6	
Exceeding " ... 1,00,000		3098		2	2,49,047-2-4	
Prome District unclassified					2,04,314-0-0	
Total in Civil Courts,	5870	17981	176	351	35,28,534-3-1	
IN REVENUE COURTS,						
Not exceeding Rupees ... 5						
ditto " ... 20						
ditto " ... 100		1413	4346		44,065-12-8	
ditto " ... 500						
ditto " ... 5,000			15		25,693	
Total Revenue Courts,		1413	4361		69,758-12-8	
Grand Total,	3870	19394	4357	351	35,98,292-15-9	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT 8 (Civil.)

STATEMENT showing value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts for the Province of British Burma for the Year 1867.

	Number of Cases on file.		Cases in which decree passed.		Cases pending at the close of the year.		Average number of days during which each case.		Number of summons to parties to appear in person.		Number of persons who appeared.		Number of witnesses who appeared.	
	Remaining from last year.	Total.	Without contest in Court			Total.	In part.	In favor of Plaintiffs.	In favor of defendant.	Total.	Contested.	Uncontested.	Number of persons who appeared.	Number of witnesses who appeared.
			By confession.	By compromise and consent.	By arbitration.									
SMALL CAUSE COURTS.														
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	172	4,610	1,673	241	302	4	3,137	631	251	426	1,303	337	65	1,839
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	290	17,946	1,238	940	2,405	272	8,041	5,791	1,341	2,746	9,869	317	38	24,870
Chief Courts of District	2	86	3	0	9	0	22	42	0	12	54	12	13	102
Superior Courts of general Jurisdiction	63	605	295	30	32	6	426	90	17	90	300	33	109	851
	25	351	147	1	34	1	212	63	32	27	122	43	47	863
Total...	541	23,596	3,355	1,212	2,785	283	11,838	6,616	1,641	3,301	11,558	741	62	32,888
REVENUE COURTS.														
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	24	1,309	271	97	69	0	890	496	34	73	593	0	6	593
Courts of Collector	15	4,451	486	1,195	29	0	2,092	2,103	0	217	2,400	14	10	2,750
Total...	39	5,860	757	1,292	98	0	2,982	2,619	34	345	2,963	14	7	3,344
Grand Total...	580	29,456	4,122	2,504	2,883	283	14,730	9,265	1,675	3,621	14,551	755	69	36,232

STATEMENT showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1867.

[A 10]

JUDICIAL STATEMENT.—10. (CIVIL.)
STATEMENT showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts
of the Province of British Burma in the year 1887.

CLASS OF COURT.	Number of decrees passed during the year.	Number of applications for execution.			Number of decrees completely executed.	Number of decrees partially executed.	Number of cases in which there was no execution.	Pending at end of year.	Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Number of coercive processes in execution.				REMARKS.
		Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.						Sales of real property.	Sequestrations of real property.	Sale of personal property.	Imprisonment.	
Village Courts	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Small Cause Courts	2731	32	1320	1352	473	522	1085	9	1	4	"	243	555	"
Local and Sub-Divisional Civil Courts	10829	31	3682	3113	2162	474	1333	57	13	917	271	721	207	"
Revenue Courts	744	"	40	40	40	"	704	"	"	25	12	"	2	"
District Courts	181	"	291	291	110	60	116	2	17	60	"	23	60	"
Superior Courts	334	"	185	185	40	130	163	"	1	73	"	112	32	"
Total	14839	63	4918	4981	2825	1186	3401	68	32	1079	283	1099	916	"

STATEMENT showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of British Burma in the year 1867.

Classes of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Juries or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors,	JURY TRIAL.				ASSESSORS TRIALS.		Note showing in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.	REMARKS.
				Verdict in favor of the prosecutor or plaintiff.	Verdict in favor of the accused or defendant.	Jury discharged without verdict.	Number of cases in which Juries agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Juries differed from Assessors.			
Recorder's Court Rangoon.	5	8	0	4	4	0	0	0	0		
Ditto Maulmain,	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
Sessions Court Arakan,	2	0	13	0	0	0	11	2	2		
Ditto Pegu,	3	0	36	0	0	0	30	6	6		
Ditto Tenasserim	2	0	35	0	0	0	30	5	5		
Total.....		9	84	5	4	0	71	13	13	.....

JUDICIAL STATEMENT—12.

STATEMENT of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Province of British Burma in the Year 1867-68.

CLASS OF REGISTRY OFFICE.	NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED.													Actual cost of Registry Office.								
	Obligations for pay- ment of money not secured on real property.				Receipts and other acquit- tances		Leases.		Deeds of Sale Mortgages of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.		Deeds of gift of real pro- perty.		Deeds of Sale or Mort- gage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100.		Deeds affecting real pro- perty not included in above.		Wills.		Authorities to adopt.		Amount of fees received.	
	Not exceeding Rs. 20.	Not exceeding Rs. 200.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not affecting real property.	Affecting real property.	For terms not ex- ceeding one year	For terms exceed- ing one year.	Deeds of Sale Mortgages of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of gift of real pro- perty.	Deeds of Sale or Mort- gage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real pro- perty not included in above.	Wills.		Authorities to adopt.							
Akyab	0	0	1	1	74	0	0	0	0	17	2	72	2	1	0	344	0					
Ramree	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	0					
Sandoway.	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	36	31	1,109	68	0	48	3,212-8	1,230						
Pegu	8	8	14	28	9	1	4	1	33	9	229	0	4	75	0	1,200	0					
Maulmain	1	0	26	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Tavoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Mergui	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Shwe Gyeen	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
TOTAL	14	9	44	46	108	3	10	1	86	42	1,412	72	5	123	3,564-8	2,430						

PRISONS 2.

STATEMENT showing the sickness, mortality &c. of Prisoners in each Prison of the Province of British Burma during the Year 1867.

Name of each Prison, District and Local name being classed in succession.	Rank of Medical or other Officers in Charge.	Average percentage of Mortality during the last 10 years.	Character of Gaol and Gaol buildings and state whether crowded or otherwise in present year.	Superficial feet within Gaol walls to each Prisoner.	Cubic feet in wards to each Prisoner.	Daily Dieting of each Prisoner in the distinguishing different kinds of grain, &c.	Average number in Gaol during the year.	Average Weight		Sick in Hospital				Released on account of sickness.	Died from all causes.	Total Died and Released without cure.	Percentage of Deaths to average strength.	Percentage to average strength of deaths and releases for sickness taken together.	Explanation and Remarks.	
								Of each Prisoner when sentenced.	Of each Prisoner released on expiry of sentence.	Of each Prisoner at beginning of the year.	(Of each Prisoner at end of the year.	Remainder at end of last year.	Received this year.							Discharged, cured or transferred.	Average No. in Hospital during the year.
Central Prisons. Langoon,	Asst. Surgn. record	34.01*	Large, airy, lofty wards with wooden walls and floors and tiled roofs, floor 12 feet above the ground, not crowded at the commencement of the year but crowded at the end.	524.00	524.00	Rice 1 lb oz Fish or " 4 Meat " 6 Fresh vegetables, " 8 Sweet oil " 1 Condiments " 1 Natives " 1020 Ditto " 2922	1 10 1063	No Record	No Record	78 673	652.78	62	51	50	57	80	3.08	5.53	2.10	* Exclusive of female Prison and Debtors ward.
Lalmai,	Do.	Do.	Double storied brickwork buildings, wooden floors and tiled roofs—Wards very spacious—not crowded.			Ditto	1020	Ditto	Ditto	10 595	540.12	65	1	50	57	80	5.44	5.53		
Divisional Gaol Myab,	Do.	Do.	Building of wood throughout with shingled roof, floor raised four feet above the ground—not crowded.			Ditto	2922	Ditto	Ditto	97 1285	1198.90	127	3	77	80	3.08	3.92	7.44		

* accurate measurements have the only Prisons in the Pro-

nd Class Dis- trict Gaols, Younk Phyo,	Do	Brickwork barracks with leafroof wood floor and bam- boo mat walls between the brickwork pillars—not crowd- ed	280	Ditto	40	449	440	32	63	2	17	19	6.0	6.78
andoway,	Do	Brickwork buildings with leafroof floor of wood, raised four feet off the ground—not crowded.	202	Ditto	8	73	73	4	11	0	4	4	2.0	2.0
rome,	Do	Old dilapidated condemned buildings of wood with leaf roof mat walls and bamboo platforms for berth places raised 5 feet off the ground— not crowded.	280	Ditto	9	302	281	2	48	0	28	28	10.0	10.0
amein,	M R C S L. Un- cratd.	Brickwork buildings with iron roof of earth work floor. Prisoners sleep on benches raised 2 feet off the ground not crowded.	114	Ditto	4	81	84	3	10	1	8	9	5.55	6.25
oungoc,	Do	Do	64	Ditto	13	98	95	6	23	0	10	10	15.62	15.62
istrict Lockups Yen Oung & Kenzadab,	Do	Old broken wood work bar- racks with leaf roof. Prisoners sleep on wooden floors or benches raised 3 feet off the ground no enclosure wall or fence.	970	Ditto	74	1013	973	47	83	0	67	70	8.9	7.21
hayetmyo,	Asst. Comr.	Barrack of wooden walls and shingled roof floor of wood raised 10 feet off the ground surrounded by bamboo fence not crowded.	80	Ditto	1	61	61	0	6	0	1	1	1.25	1.25
Edé Gyee Sittang & Tha- one, Baroy,	Do	Brickwork buildings and brick- work walls of wood floors raised 3 feet tiled roof not crowded.	25	Ditto	0	105	103	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Mergui,	Do	Wooden buildings with leaf roof wood floor raised 3 feet...	12	Ditto	1	16	17	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
	Do	Do	17	Ditto	0	47	45	2	41	0	0	0	0	0
		Total...	118	Ditto	2	270	278	2	27	0	1	1	0.67	0.67
				Ditto										

The proper superficial area, and cubic measurements of these (Gaols) has been incorrectly given in previous years, and called for, and this information will be supplied hereafter. Khamnoon, Maw main, and Tromu (Gaols) have
 in which each prisoner has not had over 64 superficial feet of space.

At Kyouk Phou and Sandoway 188 & 100 pri-
 soners respectively lived outside being ticket of
 leave prisoners who were treated in Hospital
 when sick.

Statement showing the Establishments and Cost of the Prisons of the Province of British Burma, for the year 1867-68.

[illegible]

Prisons 4.—Continued.

CLASS OF PRISON.	AVERAGE COST OF EACH PRISONER.										Average Cost of Principal articles of diet during the year showing No. of lbs. obtained for one Rupee.						
	For Gao! Guards.	For Establishment.	For Diet.	For Clothing and Bedding.	For Medicines, &c.	For Additions and Repairs to Gaols.	For Miscellaneous Contingencies.	Total.	Average Net Cost of each Prisoner after deducting his credited.	Rice.	Fish.	Meat.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Grapes.	Chilies.	Salt.
CENTRAL PRISON 1ST CLASS GOAL.	9 6 9 19	9 8 35	2 3 3	5 3 3	0 0 0	4 0 4	0 4 2	6 71	1 14	12 1	128 11	7 38 31	14	9 28			
	5 14 11 18	2 4 29 15	6 2 2	7 1 0	0 0 0	4 9 1	0 12 7	57 8 3	3 39	12 11 32	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
	13 14 6 20	3 8 39 14	3 6 1	10 0 0	0 0 0	4 9 1	0 12 7	85 7 1	74 0	6 28	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
	7 11 5 8 11	3 21 12 5	0 12 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 11 0	0 7 2	11 29 13	3 26	0 2 30	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
2ND CLASS DISTRICT GOAL.	10 11 2 12	6 4 17 11	1 2 15 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 7 1	36 0 6	30 0	2 2	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
	14 2 11 12	0 4 38 11	1 0 14 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 1	0 9 3	8 76 5	56 4	4 8	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
	26 10 8 29	0 2 24 15	2 2 7 6	0 0 0	0 1 2	0 15 5	4 5 10	88 11 7	70 14	4 8	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
	51 11 0 30 14	9 35 5	0 6 10 8	1 7 3	3 7 11	0 13 4	127 5	11 21 11	0 2	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
LOCKUPS.	24 0 0 20 9	9 37 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 8 7	2 23 0	105 7	102 13	3 3	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
	41 9 7 48	0 0 44 11	8 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 5	0 0 0	0 8 2	11 142 12	9 142	9 9	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
	12 0 0 21	0 0 23 3 10	2 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 4	3 4 7	13 13 9	75 7	2 75	7 2	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
	40 0 0 70	0 0 30 9 0	0 1 10	0 0 0	0 1 4	1 5 4	26 2 11	168 4	9 151	15 7	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
	28 3 9 48	0 11 29 5	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 11	1 4 9	14 14 1	122 1	8 109	6 8	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
	11 4 5 18	6 8 30 4	2 2 11 8	0 1 5	0 9 6	3 10 0	66 15 11	40 0	2 2	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Total										do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

Prisons 5.

Statement shewing Sex, Age, previous Convictions and Education of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1867.

CLASS OF PRISON.	SEX.		AGE.							NO. OF TIMES CONVICTED.					EDUCATION.				
	Males.	Females.	Under 12 years.							1st Conviction.	2nd Conviction.	3rd Conviction.	More than 3 times Convicted.	Uncertain.	No. who can read only.	No. who read and write.	No. well educated.	Number of foregoing who received their instruction in Gael.	Language and Character in which they read and write.
			12 and under 16.	16 and under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Above 60.										
CENTRAL PRISONS.	Rangoon	1094231117	...	7	523	432	118	31	61062	3511	9	...	...	349	297	430	None.	English, Bengalee, Persian, Urdu, and Chinese. Tamil, Telug, and French and German.	
	Maulmain	1159181177	...	13	150	754	210	42	81080	8012	5	...	...	56	30	9	"	English, Burmese, Hindoe, Ordo, Tamil, Telugo, Chinese &c.	
1ST CLASS GAOL.....	Akyab.	286 4	290	...	12	159	88	19	6	253	27 7	2	1	...	79	72	17	"	Burmese, Bengalee, Persian, Chinese and English.
	Kyongk-Phyoo	227 1	228	...	1	79	85	26	1718	197	17 9	5	...	...	140	75	13	"	English, Urdu, and Hindoe.
2ND CLASS DISTRICT GAOL.....	Sandoway	196...	196	...	1	85	79	17	6	186	8 1	1	...	...	104	78	14	"	English, Urdu, Bengalee, Persian, and Hindoe.
	Prome	199 9	208	...	9	24	93	66	12	4...	208	...	...	...	5	5	1	"	Burmese, Bengalee, Chinese and Hindoe.
3RD CLASS DISTRICT GAOL.....	Bassein	133 3	136	...	1	70	24	23	14	4...	110	22 1	3	...	9	42	1	"	Burmese, Bengalee, and Tamil.
	Toungoo	63...	63	...	2	7	42	5	2...	59	4	...	...	...	15	3	1	None.	Burmese, Bengalee, and Tamil.

Prisons 5.—Continued.

CLASS OF PRISON.	SEX.		AGE.							NO. OF TIMES CONVICTED.					EDUCATION.								
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 15.	16 and under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Above 60.	1st Conviction.	2nd Conviction.	3rd Conviction.	More than 3 times	Convicted.	Uncertain.	No. who can read only.	No. who can read and write.	No. well educated.	Number of foreigners who received their instruction in Cutch.	Language and Character in which they read and write.	
LOCK-UPS. <div>{ Myan Oung and Henzada. Thayetmyo ... Shwe-gheen&c. Tavoy ... Mergui ... }</div>	49	2	51	...	...	15	26	7	3	...	...	30	10	6	1	4	...	...	...	7	...	None	Burmese, Karen, Burmese.
	16	*	16	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	"	Burmese.
	10	...	10	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	"	Burmese & Chinese.
	9	...	9	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	2	6	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	"	English & Burmese.
	9	...	9	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	4	3	2	...	"	Burmese.	
Total...	3450	60	3510	114	152	1196	1551	425	113	493	208	211	50	26	6	756	625	488	9				

*9 Men were under trial prisoners only 7 were convicted.

Prisons 6.

Statement showing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Prisoners under Sentence in the Gaols of British Burma on the last day of the year 1867.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.		Average of each Individual of each Class.		Physiognomy and Characteristics of each Race and Class.	
		Height in feet and inches. •	Weight in lbs.		
According to religion	Mahomedans ...	5	8	108½	(1) <i>Caucasian</i> —Hair black, waving, complexion different shades from fair to dark brown, forehead high, nose narrow prominent, teeth vertical, chin prominent rounded, cranium spheroidal, face oval, countenance intelligent, temper quiet, mild, in some high.
	Hindoo ...	5	7¾	120	
	Budhist ...	5	7	131½	
	Christians ...	5	6½	155	
According to Race.	Hindoostances...	5	8	115½	(2.) <i>Indo-Chinese</i> —Hair black straight thin, complexion of various shades eyes rather oblique, forehead low, nose broad flat short, teeth oblique, cheek, bones prominent, beard scanty, cranium spherical or pyramidal, eyes far apart, intelligence medium, temper slow but violent when excited.
	Eurasians ...	5	7	138	
	Europeans ...	5	8	141	
	Burmese ...	5	8	145	
	Taliens ...	5	6¼	156	
	Kareens ...	5	5	141	
	Bengalees ...	5	5½	115½	
	Chinese ...	5	6	131½	
	Malays ...	5	4	124½	
	Madrasses ...	5	7	119	
	Americans ...	5	6	146	
Hindoo according to caste	Shans ...	5	6	120	(3.) <i>Mongolian</i> —Complexion yellow, eyes oblique and in other respects like the Indo-Chinese.
	Thounthos ...	5	5	128	
	Brahmins ...	5	6½	125	
	Rajpoots ...	5	8	108	
	Sundras ...	5	6½	122¾	
	Kait ...	5	6	132½	(4.) <i>Malay</i> —Hair abundant thick black curling, skin brown, cheek bones not so prominent as in Mongols, jaws inclined, nose large, flat, intelligence cunning, temper quick.
General Average...		5	7	lbs. oz. 129 1	(5.) <i>Negro</i> —Skin black, hair woolly short, lip thick, chin retreating, cranium elongated, intelligence medium, temper short.

Prisons 7.

Statement showing previous Trades, professions, &c. and social relations of Prisoners under Sentence in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1877.

		No. of Individuals.	
<i>Traders, &c.</i>	Agriculturists	1180	
	Apothecary	1	
	Bailiff's Peon	1	
	Barbers	...	
	Blacksmiths	...	
	Boatmen or Fishermen	132	
	Brick Makers	...	
	Brokers	1	
	Carpenters	83	
	Cobblers	12	
	Compositors and Pressmen	*34	
	Domestic Servants	50	* Previous to conviction they were Agriculturists, Domestic Servants, and Burmese Writers.
	Elders of village	2	
	Gardeners	52	
	Herdsmen	...	
	Hunters	...	
	Laborers	1311	
	Maistrees	...	
	Masons	8	
	Money Lenders	1	
	Musicians	1	
	Oilmen	15	
	Peddlers	...	
	Policemen	22	
	Revenue Collector	...	
	Sawers	29	
	Seamen	23	
	Shopkeepers	156	
	Soldier	16	
	Tailors	1	
	Teachers	...	
	Washermen	2	
	Watchmen	82	
	Weavers	129	
	Wicker Worker	62	
	Workers in Metal	29	
	Writers	74	
	Zemindar	1	
		3,510	
<i>Social Relations.</i>	Unmarried	683	
	Widower or Widow	256	
	Married	One Wife or Husband	1,006
		Two do.	167
		More than two ditto	54
	These children	Not more than three	323
		More than three	227

D.—Police I.

Statement showing the Police Force entertained in the Province of British Burma in the year 1867.

REGULAR ORGANISED POLICE, INCLUDING TOWN POLICE SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.																				VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE, NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.																
TOTAL NUMBER OF ALL GRADES DURING THE YEAR.					DETAIL OF NUMBER AT END OF YEAR.						AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY.				TOTAL COST INCLUDING CONTINGENCIES					Number of men.					Average number of houses in each man's charge.		Average emoluments of each man.		By whom paid.		Total cost.		Total number of Police, regular and irregular.		Grand Total cost.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26											
							Native Officers.	European Officers.																												
Remaining last year.	Recruited this year	Died.	Discharged or deserted.	Remaining at end of present year.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Port.	Mounted.	Number for whom fire-arms are provided.	Number for whom swords or other cutting instruments are provided.	Number for whom batons are provided.	Of each European Officer.	Of each Native Officer.	Of each Mounted man.	Of each Foot man.	Paid by Imperial Government.	Paid by Individuals and Officers.	Paid by Local Funds.	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total cost.	Total number of Police, regular and irregular.	Grand Total cost.											
6,150	2,165	83	2,273	5,959	56,430	5,473	...	5,013	732	1,074	3,093	416	...	123	11,08,716	...	1,08,630	945	415	1,13,400	6,904	13,20	25	26												

Column 6.			Column 7.			Column 8.		
1. Inspector General.	14. Inspectors.	5,154. Constables, and						
11. Superintendent.	15. Head Constables, and	319. Boatmen.						
10. Assistant Superintendents.	325. Sergeants.	5,473.						
27. Inspectors, and	430.							
7. Head Constables.								

Column 6.

1. Inspector General.
11. Superintendents.
10. Assistant Superintendents.
27. Inspectors, and
7. Head Constables.

56.

Column 7.

14. Inspectors.
91. Head Constables, and
325. Sergeants.

430.

Column 8.

- 5,154. Constables, and
319. Boatmen.

5,473.

Police II.

Statement showing distribution of Regular Police Force in the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1867.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS AND MEN.													REMARKS.					
At head Quarters of Districts (not on Police duty) and absent on leave.				Remaining available for Police duty.	Number of Sub-divisions under a European Officer		Number of Sub-divisions under a superior Native Officer or Thannahs.		AVERAGE OF EACH EUROPEAN OFFICER'S CHARGE.		AVERAGE OF EACH NATIVE OFFICERS CHARGE.					Average distance of each village from nearest Police post.		Average distance of each post from the next on the main lines of road.
Arm Guards on	Treasuries.	Guarding Gaols.	of Districts (not on Police duty) and absent on leave.	4	5	6	7	8	9	Area in miles.	Population.	Area in miles.	Population.	12	13			
159 Constables, and	171	2 Hd. Constables and 18 Sergeants and 294 Constables	4 Inspectors 14 Hd. Constables and 52 Constables	4,820	41	21	271	1,608	42,530	209	5,538			41	171			
Column 4.													Column 5.			Column 6.		
1. Inspector General													56. European Officers referred to in Form 6. Column 5. in charge of 271 Police posts or Thannahs.			14. Inspectors and 91 Head Constables referred to in Form 1. Column 7—105 superior Native Officers in charge of 261 Police posts or Thannahs.		
11. Superintendents																		
8. Assistant Superintendents																		
32. Inspectors																		
4820. excluding Municipal Police.																		

Police 8.

Statement showing Religion, Races, Height, Weight &c., of the men of the Regular Police of the Province of British Burma, on the last day of the year 1867.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.		Average age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General physiognomy, and characteristics of each Race and Caste.	
		Ys.	Ms.	Ft. . In.	st.	lbs.
According to religion	Mahomedans.	30	10	5	4	7 12
	Hindoos.	30	8	5	4	8 1
	Budhists.	29	8	5	4	4 11
	Christians.	29	6	5	5	8 1
	Seikhs.	"	"	"	"	" "
	Parsees.	"	"	"	"	" "
	&c.	"	"	"	"	" "
According to Countries and Races.	Hindustanees.	"	"	"	"	" "
	Punjabees.	"	"	"	"	" "
	Affghans.	"	"	"	"	" "
	Beeloochees.	"	"	"	"	" "
	From Western Himalayas. }	"	"	"	"	" "
	From E. do.	"	"	"	"	" "
	Bengalees.	"	"	"	"	" "
	From Mahratta countries.	"	"	"	"	" "
	Telingat.	"	"	"	"	" "
	Canarese.	"	"	"	"	" "
	Tamuls.	"	"	"	"	" "
	Malabars,	"	"	"	"	" "
	Natives of India.	30	7	5	4	7 5
	Burmese.	28	5	5	4	7 12
	Karens.	28	3	5	3	8 13
	Malays.	32	7	5	4	7 1
	Shans.	30	4	5	1	8 11
	&c.	"	"	"	"	" "
Hindoos according to caste.	Brahmins.	"	"	"	"	" "
	Rajpoots.	"	"	"	"	" "
	&c.	"	"	"	"	" "
	&c.	"	"	"	"	" "
General Average		29	11	5	3	7 13

Police 4.

Statement showing general result of Police operations in regard to each great class of crime unusually dealt with by the Police.

CLASS OF CRIME.	PERSONS ARRESTED WITHOUT WARRANT.					CASES PROSECUTED BY INFORMATION BEFORE MAGISTRATES.						
	Number of persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted including released on appeal or at Sessions.	Ordered to find security.	Finally convicted.	Average number of days occupied by each case.	Number of informations lodged.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted.	Number ordered to find security.	Number convicted.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
Offences against public justice	38		17		21							
Offences relating to coin or stamp	30		7		20							
MURDER. { For sake of robbery... { From other motives... }	115		36		66							
Culpable Homicide	40		17		17							
Suicide	2		1		1							
Other serious offences against the person, not connected with attacks on property.....	120		81		34							
Public and local nuisances.....												
Offences against property accompanied with personal violence or preparation for hurt...	289		110		160							
Theft by house-breaking or house-trespass, without personal violence...	160		76		82							
Theft.....	3889		1376	1	2581							
Receiving stolen property	863		310	1	522							
Mischief of serious character	6		4		2							
Belonging to a gang of dacoits, robbers, or thieves.....	13		6		7							
Vagrancy and bad character.....												
Breaches of special Laws cognizable by Police...							9726	3405	1973	22	7730	
Minor offences not cognizable by Police, but prosecuted by information before Magistrates.....							10146	16807	9333	166	7297	
TOTAL.....	5665		2041	2	3513		13551	26533	11306	188	15027	

COLUMN 2.
Died 7, Escaped 22, Transferred 3, Pending 77.—109 inclusive.

COLUMN 9.
Died 4, Escaped 4, Transferred 3, Pending 1—12 inclusive.

E. MILITARY 1.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma in the year 1867.

ARM OF SERVICE		TOTAL NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.										Detail of force end of year 1867.										Average annual pay and allowance of each.					Total cost including Contingencies.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
		Remaining at the end of last year.		Recruited this year.		In action.		Otherwise.		Total.		Invalided.		Discharged deserted &c.		Remaining at end of year 1867.		No. of Regiments Battalions or Batteries.		No. of Guns.		European Commis- sioned Officers.		Native Commis- sioned Officers.		European Commis- sioned Officers.		Native Commis- sioned Officers.		Non-Commis- sioned.		Fighting men.		Camp-followers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
European.	Artillery	148	80	5	519	6	199																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						</

MILITARY.—2.

Statement showing distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma in the year 1867.

ARM OF SERVICE.	EMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF THE YEAR.					EMPLOYMENT DURING THE YEAR.					Average number of days devoted to Musketry.
	No. of Regiments, Batteries &c. on active service.	No. of Permanent Cantonments occupied.	Average number of men at Head Quarters of each Regiment, giment &c., detailed Battery &c. not on active for out post Duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.		No. of Divisional or station Parades during the year.	No. of Regimental Parades during the year.		
			On Duty.	Off Duty.		On Duty.	On Fur- lough.				
EUROPEAN.	No. 1 Battn. 5th Brigade R. A. }	1	9	120	...	35	330	2	260	...	
	" 5 do. 23rd do. do. }	1	14	52	...	73	292	5	203	...	
	" 6 do. 23rd do. do. }	1	47	498.16	110	60.88	304.17	17	74	226	
	H. M. 2nd Battn. 24th Regt.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NATIVE.	Sappers and Miners.	1	...	...	...	46	319	...	52	...
	16th Regiment N. I.	1	55	348	12	96	269	9	168	...	
	25th Regiment N. I.	1	67	480	13	86	135	...	56	...	
	30th Regiment N. I.	1	78	616	...	52	313	40	166	...	

MILITARY, 3.

Statement showing Religion, races and classes of Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Province of Burma on the last day of the year 1867.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.		Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		yrs. m th	ft. ins.	stone lbs.	
According to Religion.	Mahomadens	... 31	5 6	9 3	
	Hindoos	... 33 9	5 6½	9 6	
	Seikhs	...	...	...
	Christians	... 30 3	5 5½	9 2	
	Parsees &c.	...	...	...
According to Countries and Races.	Hindoostances	... 34	5 7	9 11	
	Punjaubees	...	...	...
	Affghans	...	...	...
	Bellooches	...	...	...
	From West'rn Himalays	...	...	...
	From Eastern Himalays	...	...	...
	Bengalees	... 31 6	5 6	10 10	
	From Mahratta Countries	... 30	5 5½	8 12	
	Telingas	... 32 7	5 7½	9 8	
	Canarese	... 29 7	5 6½	8 10	
Hindoos according to Caste.	Tamuls	... 34 1	5 5½	9 1	
	Malabars	... 32 6.	5 5½	9 7	
	&c.	...	...	...
	Brahmins	... 33 8	5 6½	10 2	
	Rajpoots	... 34 8	5 6½	10 2	
	&c.	... 32	5 6	10	
	&c.	... 35	5 6	10	

F. Marine.—1.

Statement showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Province of British Burma in the year 1867.

[illegible]

Marine.—2.

Statement showing Religion, races, and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Marine Force attached to the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1868.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.		Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
According to Religion.	Mahomadens ...	25 years	5-6 "	7 stone	
	Hindoos ...	30 do.	5-7	7 do.	
	Seikhs ...	.....	.....	.....
	Christians ...	30 years	5-9 "	11 stone	
	Parsees ...	.....	.....	.....
	&c. ...				
According to countries and Races.	Hindoostances ...				
	Punjaubees ...				
	Affghans ...				
	Belloochees ...				
	From Western Himalays				
	From Eastern Himalays				
	Bengalces ...				
	From Mahratta Countries				
	Telingas ...				
	Canarese ...				
Hindoos according to Caste.	Tamuls ...				
	Malabars ...				
	&c. ...				
	Brahmins ...				
	Rajpoots ...				

III. STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE I.

ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Revenue of the Province of British Burma for the year 1867-68.

SERVICES OF INCOME.	Gross Receipts.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.					Total.	Net Receipt.	DEFICIT.
		Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges of collection including cost of Salt and Opium and cost of maintaining reproductive work.	Allowances and Assignments payable under treaties and other engagements.	Allowances to District and Village Officers and Enam-dars and Charitable Grants.				
Land Revenue	5854434	6292	841230	.....	.....	847522	5006912		
Forests	646811	50	330475	.....	.....	336525	316286		
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	1284407	6066	203481	.....	.....	209547	1074860		
Tributes and Contributions from Native States .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Territorial	7785652	12408	1375186	.....	.....	1387594	6398058		
LICENCE TAX.	104953	3696	6798	.....	.....	10494	94459		
Customs	2002007	21001	119875	.....	.....	140876	1861131		
SALT .. ..	.....	.....	5897	.....	.....	5897	83960	.....	.....
{ Duty on imported	3361	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3361		
{ Excise Duty	89857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Government Sales .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2200178	24697	132570	.....	.....	157267	2042911		

[illegible]

A. FINANCE 2.

ACCOUNT of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of British Burma for the year 1867-68.

SUBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	Last year. 1866-67.	Present year of 1867-68.	CAUSE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE
Interest on Ser : Funds and other Accounts	5548	10223	
Civil and Political Establishments	401112	478075	
Civil Contingencies .....	.....	.....
Judicial Charges { Courts &c.	397483	487506	
{ Prisons &c.	11,03,429	15,29,603	In 1867-68 Rs. 13,08,384 on account of Port Blair.
Police Charges	1164244	1307148	
Military do .....	.....	.....
Marine	1,75,219	558569	In 1867-68 Rs. 1,66,626 on account of Port Blair.
Deficit Post Office .....	.....	.....
Electric Telegraph .....	.....	.....
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	22993	28192	

Public Works.		<div> <div>Civil.</div> <div> <div>New Repairs</div> <div>Military.</div> <div>New Repairs</div> </div> </div>		.....	.....	.....
Education	66245	73702	.....
Ecclesiastical	45798	48744	.....
Medical	80763	113546	.....
Miscellaneous	33796	77772	.....
Total Imperial				34,96,680	45,13,080	.....
LOCAL.						
Public Works Fund	726775	700788	.....
Police Fund	10727	56802	.....
Marine Fund	384624	202062	.....
Charitable Fund	9916	12283	.....
General Fund	8766	18245	.....
Total ...				1090808	990180	.....
Grand Total				45,87,488	55,03,260	.....
Surplus .....						.....
Deficit .....						.....

FINANCE 3.

*Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Province of British Burma
in the year 1867-68.*

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.
Cash Balance of last year — — — — —	Rs. 26,77,717	Expenditure as Per Statement No. 2	Rs. 55,03,260
Net Revenue as per Statement No. I. — — — — —	109,89,988	Loans Railway and Interest — — — — —	—
Receipts on account of Loans and Railway — — — — —	—	Charges on account of Ser. Fund — — — — —	—
Do of Service Fund — — — — —	43,156	Advances — — — — —	6,11,130
Repayment of Advances — — — — —	7,15,967	Repayment of Deposits — — — — —	15,11,243
Deposits — — — — —	4,42,660	Do of Prize money — — — — —	—
Prize money — — — — —	—	Cash Remittances — — — — —	58,02,862
Sale of Waste Land — — — — —	—	Remittances other Governments — — — — —	81,97,874
Cash Remittances — — — — —	57,84,699	Bills of other Treasuries paid — — — — —	\$15,43,090
Remittances other Governments and Departments — — — — —	31,27,997	Bills other Governments — — — — —	57,736
Bills drawn on other Treasuries — — — — —	14,67,101		
Bills drawn on other Governments — — — — —	45,67,338		
Total	2,57,16,622	Total	2,22,27,195
Disbursements.....	2,22,27,195		
Cash at end of year	34,89,427		

* Of this Rs. 1,123 on account of Fort Blair.

† " Rs. 47,163 do do do
 ‡ " Rs. 4,779 do do do
 § " Rs. 3,026 do do do

B.

PUBLIC WORKS—I.

Statement showing Expenditure of Money in the Public Works Department in the Province of British Burma (excluding Port Blair) in the year 1867-68.

CLASS OF WORKS.	Total expenditure including establishments.					Cost of Establishments.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
<i>Civil.</i>						
Roads,			898049	170302	1065351	144062
Bridges,			27017		27017	8129
Canals,				15776	15776	2221
Public Buildings,			347626	47791	395417	74877
Sanitaria,						
Agricultural (Embankment,)			580745	11692	592437	34200
Miscellaneous Public Improvements (Light Houses, Jet-ties, &c.)			101197	486	101683	18076
Bazaars and Markets,	50061	7335			57396	7506
Town Improvement, as raising Blocks,			48899		48899	5380
<i>Military.</i>						
Barrack Buildings,			136958	24676	161634	29142
Fortifications,			35311		35311	6019
Other Works and Buildings,...			277104	39900	317004	56504
Other Military Purposes,.....			111705	24953	136658	23418
Grand Total,.....	50061	7335	2561611	335576	2954583	404528

PUBLIC WORKS-2.

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of reproductive works in the Public Works Department in the Province of British Burma in the year 1867-68.

NAME OF LARGE WORKS OR CLASS OF MINOR WORKS.	Whether received from Native Government or wholly made by British Government.	Capital expended by British Government in previous years.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.					Remarks shewing the present conditions and prospects of the works.
			Gross Income received in cash.	Cost of Establishment.	Cost of repairs and maintenance.	Interest of Capital at 5 per cent.	Net Surplus or Deficit	

C.—RAILWAYS.

[illegible]

D. AGRICULTURE.

I.—Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate during the year 1867-68.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Rice.	Oil Seeds.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Tobacco.	Vegetables.	Cocoanuts.	Betelnut.	Pan Vine	Dunnee.	Plantains.	Chillies.	Hemp.	Flax.	Pepper.	Peas.	Mulberry.	Madder.	Dorians.	Jack Fruit.	Mixed Fruit trees.	Mixed Products.	Toungyas.	Custard Apples.	
Akyab	268014	35	20	27	3	4	8201	403	769	423	7443	1858	2096	99	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramree	75843	1	1852	164	1149	1668	173	92	132	2064	949	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway	30403	684	87	492	7	1480	715	84	11	51	1495	440	...	26	237	46	30	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	379298	98	...	128	...	5	254	34	...	...	...	2504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12766	2980	2486	...
Bassein	198713	42	412	132	...	26	183	4	...	...	...	2404	...	...	...	...	...	221	...	...	...	1998	1949	2012	...
Myanong	198997	1036	...	1534	18	2354	...	24	...	...	...	3758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome	199578	59	30	6	4976	129	10	...	...	...	...	61320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	27541	76	67	188	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	11562	8449	3745	675
Amherst	162789	...	1055	771	...	...	7132	1083	2300	1333	4083	633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavy	47982	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	1312	134	3103	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	13	11502	1591	...
Mergui	30286	2	62	...	...	45	...	107	785	...	3055	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1030	4001	210	...	...
Shweygeen	67716	2	...	272	...	14-8	...	28	4330	269	...	764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416	2329	63	...	...
Total	1682110	2965	3453	3431	92	0 09-13	18282	1950	9599	2362	21243	76092	2451	125	46	237	46	319	51	1601	13	45	106	26027	17	675

Stock 2.

DISTRICT.											
Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Elephants.	Buffaloes.	
AKYAB,	82,470	158	.....	.....	.....	3,327	36,391	14,159	.....	82,710	
RAHMEE,	39,278	55	.....	944	4,833	555	12,680	4,667	.....	27,808	
SANDOWAY,	5,122	64	.....	950	5,020	485	5,255	1,527	7	18,470	
RANGOON,	18,610	119	955	1	2,307	2,319	14,200	9,023	102	61,674	
BASSEIN,	29,078	1	1,126	.....	608	14,965	16,077	14,765	9	72,375	
MYANONG,	71,729	.....	1,575	.....	640	8,679	33,062	8,639	95	45,637	
PROME,	110,651	.....	952	.....	596	9,551	36,401	1,407	35	17,142	
TOUNGOO,	5,167	160	.....	888	3,450	3,221	5,520	510	83	8,518	
AMHERST,	18,442	7	883	3	332	3,121	3,837	4,452	297	43,169	
TAVOY,	2,516	• 2	25	138	942	335	2,837	1,371	98	23,898	
MERGUL,	223	.....	4	200	350	28	3,020	2,004	5	16,742	
SHWE GYEN,	4,904	.....	184	200	800	3,622	5,369	1,206	200	14,091	
Total											432,229

RATES OF RENT AND PRODUCE-3.

Districts.	AVERAGE RENT PER ACRE, FOR LAND SUITED FOR										AVERAGE PRODUCE OF LAND PER ACRE IN POUNDS													
	Rice.	Plantains.	Mixed Products.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Madder silk.	Oil Seeds.	Custard apples.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior food grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil Seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Mixed Product.	Coffee.	Pepper.	(Millies.
Akyab	2-8-0	The rent for other descriptions of land is dependent on Paddy land, and does not exceed its rate.									1800	...	74	400	912	...	...	...	...	1400	...	...	...	1000
Ramree	1-14-0										1800	1500	1400	160	1200	160	3200	320	...	...	320	...	...	...
Sandoway	1-10-0										1890	...	530	500	665	320	666	2220	443	...	...	...	223	...
Rangoon	1-8-0		2-2-0	...	1-6-8	...	1-14	...	2-0-0	1-12	2520	...	400	210	560	...	...	...	...	280	1000	...	...	...
Bassein	1-4-2		1-6	...	1-9-4	0-12	1-8	...	1-8
Myanong	1-7-0		1-6	1-10	1-8-0	...	1-8	...	1-8	1-8-0	1-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome	1-4-0		1-5	1-0	1-8	1-8-0	...	1-8	1-8	1-8-0	1-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	0-14-4		1-0	1-15	...	0-8-0	0-8	1-8	...	1-13-4	1-12	1780	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333
Amherst	1-8-8		...	...	...	1-4	...	2-8	...	...	...	620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	2-0-0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-12-0	0-12	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	913	292	...	...	...
Mergui	1-8-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	...	...	...
Shweygeen	0-12-0	...	...	...	0-10	...	0-8	...	0-8	0-8	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gen'l Average.	1-9-0	1-5	1-5	1-9	1-1-0	0-10	1-8	1-8	1-7-0	1-2	1844	...	750	529	327	...	577	275	1249	412	1000	...	78	333

E.--Prices of Produce and Labour at the end of the year.

Produce—1.

Price of Produce per maund of 80 lbs.																											
Rice.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Julie.	(Cotton Indt. Remous.	(Cotton. Remous.	Mixed Pro- ducts.	Sugar.	Sugar cane and Palm.	Salt.	Salt bay.	Paddy.	(Cutch. Stick Lac.	Cocconut oil.	Barth oil.	Gingely oil.	Wood oil.	Oil seeds.	Indigo Indt. Remous.	Hemp do	Tobacco do	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish per seer.	Iron per maund.	Teak Timber per ton.	Rum per gallon.	Bullocks, each.
2-4	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8
2-4	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12
1-9	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0
3-7	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6
2-4	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8
3-8	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	2-	2-	2-	2-	2-	2-	2-	2-	2-	2-	2-	2-	2-	2-	2-	2-	2-	2-
3-0	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12
4-4-3	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	5-11	5-11	5-11	5-11	5-11	5-11	5-11	5-11	5-11	5-11	5-11	5-11	5-11	5-11	5-11	5-11	5-11	5-11
2-8	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4
2-8	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2
2-0	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12
2-0	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	3-	3-	3-	3-	3-	3-	3-	3-	3-	3-	3-	3-	3-	3-	3-	3-	3-	3-
1-8	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8
3-0	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-6
Gen'l average	2-7-0	5-3	6	3-6	3	6-6	7-5-14	6-14	2-9	1-1	1	5	6-13	3-14	2-8	3-	3-6-12	7-3	17-8	59	9-6	0-	6	15-6	45	2-6	2-6

H.—LABOUR. 2.

District.	Wages per diem.		Cost per day.	Camel. per day.	Donkeys pr. Score, per day.	Bost per Score, per day.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Akyab,	2-0-0	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1-4-0	.....	.....	40-0-0
Ramree,	1-0-0	0-8-0	1-0-0	.....	.....	20-0-0
Sandoway,	3-4-0	1-2-0	1-0-0	.....	.....	10-0-0
Rangoon,	1-8-0	0-12-0	3-0-0	.....	.....	30-0-0
Bassein,	1-0-0	0-8-0	1-0-0	.....	.....	15-0-0
Myanounge,	1-0-0	0-8-0	1-0-0	.....	.....	20-0-0
Prome,	0-12-0	0-8-0	1-0-0	.....	.....	30-0-0
Toungoo,	2-0-0	0-8-0	1-0-0	.....	.....	60-0-0
Amherst,	1-0-0	0-8-0	1-8-0	.....	.....	40-0-0
Maulmain,	1-8-0	0-12-0	1-8-0	.....	.....	40-0-0
Tavoy,	1-4-0	0-6-0	1-8-0	.....	.....	7-8-0
Mergui,	1-0-0	0-8-0	2-0-0	.....	.....	10-0-0
Shwe Gyeen,	0-12-0	0-8-0	2-0-0	.....	.....	10-0-0
General Average,	1-3-1	0-8-9	1-7-1	.....	.....	25-9-3

F.-MINES AND QUARRIES.

Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
<p>(Nga Kho bying, Hoon Myouk bet, Ran theet, Kyounk Prouk, Than thounk, Kyounk Phyou, Kyounk then baw,</p> <p>RANKEN DISTRICT.</p>	<p>Limestone... do. do. do. do. do. do.</p>	<p>2 1 2 1 1 1 ...</p>	<p>... 17,500 feet of Lime was burnt last year.</p>	<p>The limestone is nearly exhausted at this Quarry. The best lime in the district is produced here.</p>
<p>Thamundewa,</p> <p>BASEIN DISTRICT.</p>	<p>do.</p>	<p>The Quarry is conducted here and there on the Limestone Hill.</p>	<p>5,000 feet of lime approximately.</p>	<p>This range of limestone extends for about 2 miles, and consists principally of large boulders standing apart, with a small tidal creek passing for the most part underneath the rocks. The average height of the range is not more than 30 feet. The reason why more lime is not burnt here, is probably owing to the absence of suitable localities in the neighbourhood of the Hill for forming the Burnese Lime kilns.</p>

(Nga bya-gyee, District.	Limestone, ...	The Quarry is conduct- ed here and there on the range of Limestone boulders extending from the Kyk Phyo creek on the South to Jaybyouk on the North an extent of 14 miles.	This limestone range chiefly consists of detached boulders lying on the sur- face of the ground. The stone quar- ried is taken over and burnt at the village of Nya-byau-gyee Mayjwine (principally) and to other parts of the district.	There are also Coal and Lime but not worked.
MEIKTIL District.				
Malwoon,	Tin,	1	...	...
Tenasserim,	do.	1	...	...
Lemya,	do.	1	...	...
Bokpyn,	do.	1	...	...
Kyoung Tanoung,	do.	1	...	...
Kyaukyee Kyoung,	do.	1	...	...
Kankee-doh,	Lead,	...	...	...
Thoeek amordah,		...	...	...
Thapaidan,	Galena,	...	...	...
Woombai creek,		...	...	...
Sawmeekoh,	Copper,	...	...	...
Gnay Thay,		...	...	...
Zin boung hills,		...	...	...
Hmone choung,	Tin,	...	...	...
Pantheeekoh,	Antimony,	...	...	...
Thanzaik,	Iron,	...	...	...
Pyat kho and		...	...	...
Toung Neohgyee hills,	Coal,	...	...	...
Thayet pindat		...	...	...
Bogatal & the streams that flow into the	Gold,	...	...	...
Shwgyeen river,		...	...	...
SHWEGYEE District.				These are not worked.

G.—Manufactures.

CLASS OF MANU-

Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Rice cleaning mill.	Oil mill.	Sugar mill.	Arrowroot and Tapioca Factory.	Gold smith.	Black smith.	Bakers.	Dyers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
21176	66429	85			5	20	2	6	7	313	279	1				
									190							
									25							
2650	32529				895	622	226	825		264	265		1362	809	33	2
13670	136520								5							
									250000	5280	2120		11600	2700	3300	40
3000	63545															

Number of mills and large Manu-
factories
Private looms or small works
Number of work- } Male
men in large works } Female
Number of workmen in small
works, or independent Artizans
Number of European Superin-
tendents in large works
Value of Block in ditto
Estimated Annual Out-turn of
all works,
3000 63545



CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Charitable Institutions in the Province of British Burma for the year 1867-68.

CLASS AND OBJECT OF INSTITUTION.	No. of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	No. aided in year.	Income.			Number of Institutions which afford relief.		
				Paid by Government.	From endowments.	Subscriptions and donations.	In door.	Out door.	General.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>Dispensaries.</i>	15	288	30,840	31,277	.....	8823	.....	2	13
POOR HOUSES.									
General, ...									
For blind, ...									
" deaf, ...									
" lepers, ...									
" &c. ...									
SUPPORTED BY GENERAL PUBLIC.									
For cure of sickness,									
To relieve paupers ..									
For blind ...									
" deaf, ...									
" ...									
HINDOO.									
For cure of sickness,									
To relieve paupers,...									
" Brahmins, ...									
" &c. ...									
MAHOMEDAN.									
For cure of sickness,									
To relieve paupers,...									
" lepers, ...									
" &c. ...									
Total, ...	15	288	30,840	31,277	.....	8823	.....	2	13

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of Religious Institutions of various denominations in the Province of British Burma in the year 1867-68.

PROFESSION.	Number of churches or institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of persons at- tending worship.	INCOME.				EXPLANATORY REMARKS.	
				Paid by Government.	In land.	In money.			
						From endow- ed property.	From fees and offer- ings.		
CHRISTIAN	Roman Catholic ...	22	15	7016	3920	...	800	1	
	Church of England ...	6	6	1022	3146	...	...	2400	
	Church of Scotland ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Protestant Dissenters ...	226	263	22726	4650	...	...	17380	
	Greeks ...	1	1	20	...	...	...	1200	
MAHOMEDANS.	Armenians ...	1	1	80	...	...	...	...
	Unitarians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hindoo ...	19	5	914	...	...	...	300	
Seikhs	{ Soonee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sheesh ...	40	36	6933	...	...	...	1405	
	
Budhist or Jain	...	2034	5840	796197	...	...	...	100036	
	
Total ...	2399	6167	834861	11716	...	...	800	122722	

EDUCATION—2.

General Statement of Educational Institution in the Province of British Burma in the year 1867-68.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION..	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.										PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS AIDED AND UNAIDED.														
	Number.	Number of Students on Roll.	Average attendance daily.	Average age.	Teachers.		Income.		No. of persons instructed in.			Class.		Total.	Average attendance daily.	Income.		No. of persons instructed in.			Grand Total average attendance.				
					Christian.	Other.	Public Funds.	Fees.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	General.	General.			Hindoo.	Mahomedan.	Christian.	From endowments.	From fees.		From Govt. Grants.	English.	Vernacular.	General.
Colleges ..	4	512	439 11½	7	13	162074509	20716	458	351	13	2	151102	45169	20752	265101349	241	30	265101349	241	30	265101349	241	30		
Arts ..											150	150 3167	9326	"	7143	"	3167	"	7143	"	3167	"	"		
Professional ..																									
Schools ..																									
Higher ..																									
Middle ..																									
Lower ..																									
Girls Schools ..																									
Higher ..																									
Middle ..																									
Lower ..																									
Normal Schools.																									
For Masters ..																									
" Mistresses.																									
TOTAL. ...	4	512	439 11½	7	13	162074509	20716	458	351	25	152	177 4835.	82469	20752	44153	1693	3871	30	181	5274	30	181	5274		

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

1. *Scientific and Literary Societies.*

Names.	Objects.	Income.					Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Gov- ernment.	Endow- ments.	Subscrip- tion.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Juvenile	Total.		
Rangoon Lit- erary society.	Reading room and Library: and for the meeting of classes and Public Lectures.	300		480			43			43	not	1857

2.—THE PRESS.

Number of Newspapers.				Periodicals.				Books published in the year.					
Daily.	Bi-or-tri-weekly.	Weekly.	Monthly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Occasion-ally.	English.	Other.					
English, Other language,	English, Other language,	English, Other language,	English, Other,	English, Other,	English, Other,	English, Other,	1	200	23	44950			
3	4	1	2	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	200	23	44950

Remarks.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

1. Return showing Births, Deaths, and Marriages, among the Population of any places or in any classes in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year, and the average age at which deaths occurred.

Place or class.	Population of places or number of class.	Number of marriages during the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of deaths during the year.	Average age at time of death.
Akyab, ...	15,536	Not given.	667	530	Not given.
Kyouk Phyoo, ...	3,689		98	81	
Sandoway, ...	2,163		108	58	
Rangoon, ...	71,189		1,548	1,593	
Bassein, ...	16,733		896	550	
Myanounng, ...	5,598		201	121	
Zaloon, ...	3,457		209	146	
Henzadah, ...	14,820		613	425	
Kyangheen, ...	7,661		204	161	
Prome, ...	23,420		1,180	1,162	
Shwedoung, ...	10,885		595	316	
Thayetmyo, ...	8,906		318	223	
Toungoo, ...	9,648		238	275	
Maulmain, ...	65,566		1,023	990	
Shwegyeen, ...	7,688		109	199	
Tavoy, ...	14,506		407	273	
Mergui, ...	9,381		370	248	
Total, ...	289,846		8,774	7,351	

2. *Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths
of the Province of*

NUMBER OF CASES OF EACH DISEASE TREATED.

Place and Class, of Hos- pital, or of Patients.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Rheumatic affections.	Veneral affections.	Abcesses and ulcers.	Wounds and injuries.	Diseases of old men.	Skin & other Diseases.	Diarrhoea.	Chest Diseases.
Akyab.....	930	4	83	...	...	246	...	...	...	...	145	124
Kyouk Phyoo.....	265	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway.....	35	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7
Rangoon.....	2064	16	4708	102	1560	2168	2506	1239	918	3828	...	...
Bassein.....	300	...	156	...	182	174	654	302	...	1006	...	...
Myanong.....	952	10	30	...	58	...	...	...	...	2314	...	...
* Henzadah.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome.....	578	52	224	...	162	172	352	...	...	1786	...	...
Thayetmyo.....	189	11	77	...	49	114	276	74	...	392	...	...
Toungoo.....	1098	...	195	12	104	55	129	56	...	1366	...	...
Maulmain.....	442	...	98	...	234	338	...	312	...	...	88	138
Tavoy.....	223	1	27	...	65	84	...	199	...	...	47	76
Mergui.....	422	...	38	...	26	9	...	107	...	...	44	47
Shwe Gyeen.....	1139	...	94	...	70	32	...	53	...	...	59	568
TOTAL.....	8637	94	5744	114	2510	3394	3917	2339	918	10692	378	455

* Details not given.

*from each class of disease, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals
British Burma in the year 1867-68.*

			DEATHS FROM EACH DISEASE.													
All other Diseases.	Diseases of the Liver.	Total.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Rheumatic affections.	Venereal affections.	Abscesses and ulcers.	Wounds and injuries.	Diseases of old men.	Skin & other Diseases.	Diarrhoea.	Diseases of the Liver.	All other Diseases.	Chest Diseases.
1114	...	2646	2	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2
293	...	572	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
86	...	185	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	19106	30	8	42	12	18	82	4	14	116	44	...	...	...	...
...	...	2774	2	...	10	6	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
...	...	3864	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
...	...	827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3826	...	12	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	1182	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	3015	6	...	15	1	2	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
1514	29	8178	8	...	4	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	19	7	33	...
1045	5	1772	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
626	...	1819	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
878	5	2898	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
5556	39	45114	62	81	91	20	22	35	6	21	116	88	20	8	45	4

since 1867-68, above the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner.

To what date.	REMARKS.
31st March 1868..	Returned from sick leave.
31st March 1868..	Obtained privilege leave from 2nd to 29th November 1867.
31st March 1868..	
10th Feby. 1868..	On Sick furlo 20 months.
31st March 1868..	Returned from sick leave.
31st March 1868..	
31st March 1868..	Obtained sick leave from 3rd May to 19th July 1867.
31st March 1868..	On duty at Port Blair from 7th April to 17th May 1867.
31st March 1868..	Obtained 15 days privilege leave in December 1867.
31st March 1868..	
22nd Oct. 1867.)	Obtained leave on private affairs from 18th December 1867 to 1st February 1868.
17th Nov. 1867. }	
31st March 1868. }	
11th May 1867....	
10th Dec. 1867....	
31st March 1868..	
7th Jany. 1868...	
6th Feby. 1868...	
31st March 1868..	
31st March 1868..	
31st March 1868..	
16th May 1867....	
31st March 1868..	
31st March 1868..	
31st March 1868..	
29th Novr. 1867...	
31st March 1868..	
19th Aug. 1867)	On sick furlo.
8th Jany. 1868 }	
1st May. 1868. ...	
31st March 1868..	
31st March 1868..	Returned from sick furlo.
29th April 1867...	
31st March 1868..	
20th May 1867..	
31st March 1868..	
2nd April 1867...	
31st March 1868..	
31st March 1868..	
31st March 1868..	
14th Dec. 1867..)	Obtained privilege leave from 23rd July to 21st October 1868.
31st March 1868. }	
31st March 1868..	Returned from sick furlo.
4th Dec. 1867....	
31st March 1868..	

Names and rank.	From what date.	Appointment.
Prendergast Capt. C. O'L....	1st April 1867 ...	Asst. Commissioner, Rangoon.....
Ripley Lt. Col. F. W.....	1st April 1867 ...	Depy. Commissioner, Prome.....
Ryan Lt. Col. E. M..... {	9th April 1867 ...	Offg. Commissioner, Arakan.....
	7th Feby. 1868 ...	Offg. Commissioner, Tenasserim...
Shepherd Mr. T.....	1st April 1867 ...	Depy. Commissioner, Mergui.....
Spearman Lt. H. R.	1st April 1867 ...	Asst. Secretary
Spilsbury Lt. Col. E. J.....	1st April 1867 ...	Depy. Commissioner, Akyab.....
	1st April 1867 ...	Offg. Commissioner of Pegu.....
Stevenson Lt. Col. J. F. J. {	9th April 1867 ...	Commissioner of Pegu.....
	17th Dec. 1867 ...	Commissioner of Arakan.
St. John Lt. R. St. A..... {	22nd July 1867 ...	Asst. Commissioner, Bassein.....
	16th Sept. 1867 ...	Asst. Commissioner, Tharrawaddy,
	1st April 1867 ...	Offg. Magistrate, Maulmain
Street Capt. C. W..... {	22nd May 1867 ...	Offg. Director Public Instruction...
	13th Jany. 1868 ...	Depy. Commissioner, Prome.....
	1st April 1867 ...	Cantonment Magistrate.....
Strover Lt. G. A..... {	2nd May 1867 ...	Offg. Depy. Comr., Shwegyeen.....
	31st Jany. 1868 ...	Settlement work, Akyab.....
Treacy Mr. J..... {	1st April 1867 ...	Asst. Commissioner, Maulmain...
	19th Sept. 1867 ...	Offg. Magistrate, Akyab.....
Verner Col. G.....	1st April 1867 ...	Commissioner, Arakan.....
	1st April 1867 ...	Offg. Depy. Commissioner, Ranree.
Watson Capt. C. E..... {	6th Oct. 1867 ...	Depy. Commissioner, Prome.....
	6th Feby. 1868...	Depy. Commissioner, Shwegyeen...

List of Officers employed in the Civil Administration of the Pro

Names and rank.	From what date.	Appointment.
Ardagh Lt. Col. R. D.....	7th Dec. 1867 ...	Commissioner, Pegu.....
Barr Mr. G. E.....	1st April 1867 ...	Asst. Commissioner, Maulmain.....
Beddy Mr. H. W.....	1st April 1867 ...	Depy. Commissioner, Bassein.....
Brown Col. D	1st April 1867 ...	Commissioner, Tenasserim On
Browne Capt. H. A	10th Dec. 1867 ...	Depy. Commissioner, Amherst
Buckle Mr. H.....	7th August 1867 ..	Asst. Commissioner, Younzaleen ..
Davis Mr. J.....	1st April 1867 ...	Superintendent, Hill Tribes
Davies Major H. N	1st April 1867 ...	Secretary, Chief Commissioner
Duff Major A. G.....	1st April 1867 ...	Magistrate, Rangoon
Duke Mr. C. A	6th June 1867 ...	Asst. Commissioner, Toungoo
Evanson Lt. R. C.....	30th July 1867 ...	Asst. Commissioner, Bassein
	5th Nov. 1867 ...	Asst. Comr. Nga Thyaing Khyoung ..
	26th Oct. 1867 ...	Asst. Commissioner, Rangoon.....
Faithfull Lt. Col. G.....	1st April 1867 ...	Depy. Commissioner, Rangoon
	22nd May 1867 ...	Depy. Commissioner, Amherst
	17th Dec. 1867 ...	Depy. Commissioner, Tavoy
Forbes Mr. C. J. E. S.....	1st April 1867 ...	Asst. Commissioner, Thatone
	7th Jany. 1867 ...	Offg. Depy. Commr. Shwe Gheea..
	7th Feby 1868 ...	Asst. Commissioner, Martaban.....
Furlong Lt. M.....	31st July 1867 ...	Asst. Commissioner, Ponggaw ..
Fytche Col. A.....	1st April 1867 ...	Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General.
Gower Lt. H. A	1st April 1867 {	Asst. Commissioner, Thaye
		Asst. Commissioner, Myanong ..
Hildebrand Major C. P....	1st April 1867 ...	Dy. Commissioner, Myanong
Hind Mr. J.....	1st April 1867 ...	Asst. Commissioner, Akyab
Hough Mr. A.....	15th August 1867 ..	Asst. Commissioner, Amherst
	11th Dec. 1867 ...	Asst. Commissioner, Sittang
Ireland Mr. W. DeCourcy	10th April 1867 ...	Offg. Magistrate Akyab
	31st August 1867 ..	Offg. Dy. Commissioner, Ramree ..
Lonsdale Mr. D. F.....	1st April 1867 ...	Offg. Dy. Comr. Shwegyen
	25th May 1867 ...	Asst. Commissioner, Rangoon
Lloyd Mr. C. D. C.....	18th Nov. 1867 ...	Asst. Commissioner, Akyab
Lloyd Capt. M. B. S.....	1st April 1867 ...	Depy. Commissioner, Toungoo
	11th May 1867 ...	Depy. Commissioner, Rangoon.....
Macrae Mr. J. K.....	1st April 1867 ...	Offg. Depy. Commissioner, Tavoy ..
	22nd May 1867 ...	Offg. Magistrate, Maulmain.....
McMahon Major A. R.....	1st April 1867 ...	Offg. Magistrate, Akyab
	29th April 1867 ...	Depy. Commissioner, Toungoo.....
Munro Major W.....	11th May 1867 ...	Asst. Commissioner, Thayetmyo..
Pemberton Capt. W. W.....	1st March 1867 ...	Depy. Commissioner, Sandoway ..
Phillips Mr. C	1st April 1867 ...	Asst. Commissioner, Bassein
	3rd Jany. 1868 ...	Asst. Commissioner, Prome.....
Plant Capt. W. C.....	8th Jany. 1868 ...	Depy. Commissioner, Ramree.....
Poole Lt. M. C.	6th Sept. 1867 ...	Asst. Commissioner, Akyab.....
	14th Dec. 1867 ...	Asst. Commissioner, Bassein.....

To what date.	REMARKS.
14th Nov. 1867....	Returned from sick leave.
7th Oct. 1867....	Privilege leave from 19th to 31st July 1867. On sick furl.
17th Dec. 1867..)	Obtained privilege leave from 17th December 1867 to 7th February 1868.
31st March 1868)	
31st March 1868...	Officiating Secretary from 7th April to 17th May 1867.
31st March 1868...	
31st March 1868...	
8th April 1867....	
6th Dec. 1867....	
31st March 1868...	
30th July 1867....	
31st March 1868...	
21st May 1867. ...	
16th Dec. 1867....	
31st March 1868...	
22nd April 1867 ...	
7th Jany. 1868...	
31st March 1868 ..	
4th June 1867....	
31st March 1868...	
9th April 1867....	
30th Sept. 1867....	
13th Jany. 1868 ..	
31st March 1868...	

